Rec'd 14 SEP 82
Ans'd

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 788. SHANGHAI, JULY 28, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₱ AN.

LOUIS ALBERT MILSOM, usually known as ALBERT MILSOM, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any Claims upon the Estate of LOUIS ALBERT MILSOM, late of Shanghai, Silk Inspector, deceased, who died at Shanghai aforesaid on the 14th day of July, 1882, and of whose Will Probate was granted by Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, on the 22nd day of July, 1882, to FRANCIS CUMMINS, of 10, Honan Road, Shanghai, Clerk, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send particulars of their Claims to the said Executor on or before the 30th day of November next, after which day the said Executor will proceed to pay over the assets of the said deceased to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Executor will not be answerable for the assets so paid over or any part thereof to any person of whose Claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1882.

F. CUMMINS,
Executor.

25au 24

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HUGH BOLD GIBB in our Firm ceased on the 31st March, 1881, that of Mr. HENRY LOWCOCK on the 31st March, 1882.

Mr. HENRY PRINCE TENNANT and Mr. WILLIAM HOMFRAY FULLER DARBY are authorized to sign the name of our Firm in China and Hongkong.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1882.

6au 20

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.

DR. BUCKLE attends ships daily in Yokohama Bay. Call flag, F.

26th May, 1882.

17 25au

SULPHOLINE LOTION.

AN External Means of Curing Skin Diseases. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills (without Mercury.)

The Best Remedy for Biliousness, Stomach Derangement, Flatulence, Pains between the Shoulders, Bad Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity, Headache, Heartburn, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

PREPARED only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

LOCKYER'S
SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
Restores the natural color to grey hair.
Instantly stops the hair from fading.
If occasionally used
Greyness is impossible.

THE SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is equal in effect to any of the expensive ones, and is entirely harmless. The change of color is certain.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER. If the Hair is actually Grey, the Sulphur Restorer in six or seven days will effect a great alteration. By a gradual action, scarcely perceptible even to watchful observers, several darker shades will be attained. In a period of three weeks a complete change will occur, and a colour exactly oresembling that which had been lost will bec me manifest.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER. Where the Sulphur Restorer is applied scurf cannot exist, and a sense of cleanliness, coolness, &c. prevails, which cannot result from daily plastering the hair with grease.

Sold everywhere, in large bottles holding almost a *Pint*, 1s. 6d. each.

8fe-85 15

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

Has the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietors, THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG Co., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 21 7th July, 1882.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG Co., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 22 7th July, 1882.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET.
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE,
LAVENDER WATER,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

(2) alt. 26se-82 8 27th Sept., 1881.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

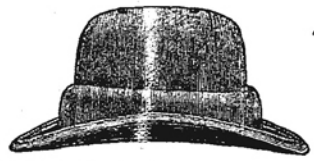
25no-82 16 26th May, 1882.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE Heliotrope, Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark:—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

1se-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.

ELLWOOD'S

PUNJAB  HAT.

A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

CAUTION.—Purchasers should see that the Trade Mark—as below—is in each Hat.

A NEW SOFT FELT

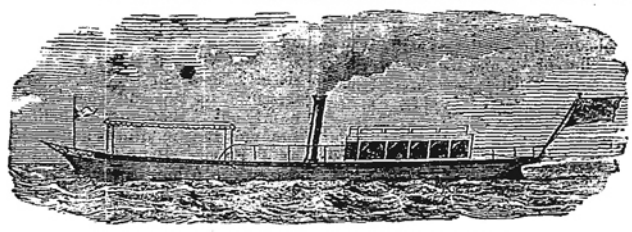
DOUBLE HAT,

WITH AIR CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

13jy-83 23 14th July, 1882.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.

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HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.

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THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

11au-82 4 (alt.) 12th August, 1881.

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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 788. SHANGHAI, JULY 28, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₱ AN.

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San Francisco,	July 3	Yokohama,	„ 20
Hongkong,	„ 24	Nagasaki,	„ 26
Tientsin,	„ 16	Foochow,	„ 21

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ... May 4
Shanghai, ... Apr. 29
} Received 14th June.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 21st of July, 1882, the wife of THOMAS BROWN, of a son.

At 1, Ma-ka-lee Terrace, Shanghai, on the 25th July, the wife of N. P. ANDERSEN, I.M. Customs, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 26th July, the wife of A. M. ROBINSON, of a daughter.

At Ningpo, on the 26th July, Mrs. GALPIN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe, by the Rev. Father Kirwan, P.P., JAMES MAHON, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of the late William Grehan, Ballinasloe, county Galway.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 8 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
July	° ′	°	°	°	°	°			—
22	29.70	80.0	81.0	73.0	79.5	75.5	1	East	1.07
23	29.74	86.5	86.5	75.0	86.0	80.0	4	S.S.W.	..
24	29.71	84.0	90.0	80.0	83.5	79.5	2	S.W.	..
25	29.77	83.5	88.0	74.5	83.0	79.0	4	S.E.	0.65
26	29.86	84.0	87.0	77.5	83.5	79.0	4	S.S.E.	..
27	29.82	85.0	89.5	78.0	84.5	79.5	4	South	..
28	29.75	83.0	89.5	78.0	82.5	78.0	4	South	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewep unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael;* each additional line *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH. Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co.,

30, Cornhill,

LONDON *(E.C.)*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

SINCE the publication, in the returns of the Board of Trade, of the accounts of the life insurance companies for last year, their general system of business has been sharply criticised by several of our contemporaries at home. The *Economist*, for instance, says, they, the offices, have not made life assurance by any means so attractive as it might be made, and by insisting, on inequitable regulations as to surrender values, foreign residence, etc., they have debarred many who would otherwise have been ready to take out policies from doing so. We have no doubt that those residents here who have their lives insured in the general run of English and Scottish life offices are in a position to endorse those strictures. The question of the surrender value of policies affects life insurers all over the world, and it is evident from the remarks that have been made on the system of business of the English offices that these are estimated unfairly low. Besides it is inequitable to make a policy lapse while any portion of the surrender value remains, to be applied to maintain the policy in existence. The people are so few who would willfully allow a policy to lapse, upon which they had paid premiums for many years, that they need scarcely be taken into account. Those who do not make regular payments of the premiums are no doubt in most cases unable to do so. Probably this inability exists only for a time, but should it extend over a year the policies are forfeited, according to the regulations of the most liberal English offices that have come under our notice. It is true that a few offices have in recent years adopted a somewhat more liberal policy. An insurance with them does not finally lapse until overdue for a year. That is, the insured may pay the premium within that time, with a fine, and so regain all the rights that were his before his premium fell into arrear. Some of the offices make a great parade of this concession. But it falls far short of what

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justice to their constituents requires. A man may have paid the yearly premium on his policy ten or twenty times over, and yet, from unfortunate circumstances, be unable to redeem an overdue premium within one year. What will make the payment of that premium all the more difficult is that a second year's premium is day by day coming nearer due. Everything should be allowed by the companies which shall make the payment of premiums as easy as possible to those who insure with them; particularly those who from force of circumstances may, for a time, require some consideration from them. At present most of the English offices appear to view their position to their customers pretty much as the money lenders of fiction look on those who are compelled to avail of what are ironically called their good offices. A policy of insurance is made to contain many pitfalls for the insured, and if from misfortune, or any other cause, the clients fall into one of these all the obligations of the company to him are at once cancelled. The wonder is that so unfair a style of doing business has existed so long; but that has probably been owing to a large number of those who insure their lives being, from some cause or other, compelled to do so. The amount of this compulsory life assurance must be very large, and very likely the stagnation in the companies business is owing to its limits having been reached, as the terms offered by the companies to induce independent people to insure their lives are insufficient. Another well founded grievance which policy holders here have against the companies is the extra premium exacted from them for residence in China. We have made some inquiries as to the amount of these, and find them vary greatly, ranging as far as we have ascertained, from 15s. per cent. to 52s. 6d. per cent. Here again the insured are pretty much at the mercy of the offices. A man may have paid premiums on his life for many years before the necessity arose of proceeding to reside in the East, but he must either pay the foreign residence premium or surrender his policy at the low value at which it stands in the books of the company. He is virtually obliged to submit to the terms offered to him, but he does so knowing that he is being unfairly dealt with. This feeling continues, is no doubt frequently expressed, and must tend to deter others from insuring their lives. Thus the illiberality of the companies militates against their interests. Are there any good reasons why even 15s. per cent should be charged to policy holders residing in Shanghai? Is the place so unhealthy that an extra premium is needed to meet the risk which the offices incur by insuring the lives of residents? We do not think so, and what is of more importance in discussing the question, some, at least, of the American offices do not think so. We have before us, as we write, a letter dated in 1876 from one of the large United States offices to a policy holder here, in which the extra premium is remitted for future years, and we have heard of cases in which strong personal representations to the offices in England procured a remission of the extra premiums for those who had insured their lives through the agencies in the East, so that they were placed on the same footing as policy holders residing in Europe. We trust that the criticisms on the narrow policy and illiberal ways of dealing with their customers, which our English contempories have published, will have the effect of bringing about a change beneficial to policy holders. Those in Shanghai have great cause for complaint, and many, perhaps the majority of their policies having been taken out from necessity, makes the conditions imposed all the harder to bear. Dissatisfied insurers are not likely to recommend others to insure their lives. And a prejudice against life insurance is kept alive by the policy of the offices, and no doubt has had much to do with the recent stagnation in their business.

Summary of News.

The electric light was exhibited for the first time on Wednesday evening when the trial was successful. The S.V.C. had a moonlight parade on the same evening, a full report of which will be found elsewhere.

The English mail of the 16th June arrived here on the 25th inst. by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Thibet*.

The American mail ex *City of Tokio*, with San Francisco dates to 3rd July, arrived here to-day by the M.B.M. steamer *Hiroshima Maru*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")

London, July (date doubtful.)

(Delayed by Interruptions.)

Mr. John Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned.

There are wholesale desertions in the Egyptian army and Arabi Bey is a fugitive.

Alexandria is laid in ruins and in possession of the Royal Marines.

The French and Italian fleets refused to assist Admiral Seymour to maintain order.

A strong force under command of Arabi is at Kafredour (?), but the troops are demoralized.

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto to restore order, the Egyptian Government assenting and the British troops were landed.

The Egyptian International Tribunal and the Post Office have been re-opened.

Arabi is entrenching himself at Cairo, which is much agitated and there is a general exodus.

France will co-operate in a mixed occupation of Egypt, subject to the sanction of the Conference.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Bill for payment of arrears.

Arabi's position is very strong, he has diverted the canal supplying Alexandria, and his influence is increasing daily.

The French Ministry remain in office, the President refusing to accept their resignations.

Mr. Gladstone will ask the House for an extraordinary credit.

Hongkong, 26th July.
London (date doubtful.)

The Suez Canal is uninterrupted.

France has proposed to Italy to co-operate.

Germany and Austria hold aloof.

Arabi Pasha has proclaimed war to the knife with the English.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme command.

25th July.

A British occupation of Ramleh and Aboukir has been decided on. A British Expeditionary force sails on the 4th August.

It has been decided to despatch an Indian contingent to Egypt.

Arabi Bey has proclaimed a Jehad, and masses are flocking to his standard.

Gladstone has announced an increase of the Income Tax by three pence.

Wednesday evening last will be long remembered in Shanghai by both foreigners and Chinese, as the first occasion on which the Settlement was illuminated by the electric light. What the impression was upon the Chinese mind it is difficult at present to say. A strong conviction had previously prevailed among them that one electric lamp was sufficient to flood the entire town with radiance; and if this had not been dispelled it is fair to conclude that they were disappointed with the reality. But there were no signs of disappointment in the crowds that thronged the streets of the Settlement on Wednesday evening. They turned out by thousands, and stood gazing up at the brilliant, moon-like lamps with evident admiration and complacency. These were hung about in several prominent places. There was one at the corner of the Nanking and Kiangse roads, and others in Messrs. Müller & Co.'s and Hall & Holtz's stores, which were surrounded by Chinese spectators. The most effective display, however, was on the Band and in the Public Garden. The monument at the southern entrance presented a really admirable appearance, the rays of a lamp falling directly over it; while the Garden itself, bathed in white lustre, almost suggestive of stage moonlight—were it not, indeed, that that is generally rather too green—was filled with promenaders, who no doubt all regretted that the Volunteer parade prevented the Band from adding to their enjoyment. There is one lamp, erected near the Garden Bridge, the post of which, being in close proximity to the Margary Memorial, entirely ruins the effect of a charming little *coup-d'œuil* when viewed from the garden-lawns by day. By night, however, the effect is reversed; the unsightly post is invisible, and the lamp, pouring a flood of light upon the white obelisk, causes it to start out in admirable relief from among the dark foliage, and thus adds greatly to the beauty of the scene. Altogether the first exhibition of their powers by the Shanghai Electric Company was eminently successful, and justifies us in looking forward to the day when the entire Settlement will be beautified by this most useful appliance. The poor gas-lamps presented a pitiable appearance, looking absolutely copper-coloured by the side of the intense whiteness of the new light. Some time will probably elapse before it can be utilised in houses, but there can we think be no doubt that the reform is only a

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question of time. A fine light with the minimum of heat constitutes too important an invention not to be taken advantage of to the fullest possible degree.

We have much pleasure in publishing the letter from Bishop Moule which will be found elsewhere, and in drawing attention to the facts regarding the interest felt at home in missionary enterprise with which he favours us. The Bishop has, however, taken notice of only one sentence in the article he refers to so kindly, and that an incidental one. We have no right to expect more; still, we should have been glad to receive some expression of his opinion upon the subject which lay at the root of the article in question—the desirability or otherwise of missionary societies being self-supporting. It is not necessary to add more to what we said on this particular point in last issue of this paper. But there is another point to which we may take the opportunity of alluding. We are informed from several sources that we then paid a compliment where it was least deserved. We are assured that certain speculations in land have not been entered into for the benefit of the missionary society to which the speculator, or investor, belonged; that such speculations are, in most instances, for the benefit of the speculator's own pocket; and that a man whose ostensible object in coming to China is to preach the Gospel is not justified in taking advantage of his position to make money in land-jobbing. It is impossible to deny that there is much truth in these representations. A man, it may be said, is justified beyond question in providing for his family. But there is all the difference between working at a trade—be it tent-making, or shoe-making, or anything else—and becoming a speculator on one's own account. The idea of a rich man being supported by a society which in its turn is supported by charitable contributions is a scandal. If missionaries are to speculate in land, why not in other things—shares, for instance? We are told that, in a certain case, the land bought by a missionary has largely increased in value. Supposing it had fallen; and fallen so that the purchaser had been forced to become a bankrupt? Such a result is always possible; what sort of a figure would a missionary present, having been reduced to claim the protection of the law by personal liabilities contracted in his haste to be rich? We venture to say that such a catastrophe would reflect the greatest discredit on the missionary cause. Nor do we believe that the missionary body, as a whole, is likely to defend the practice; and are perfectly sure that our present correspondent—who has not touched upon this point—would be the first to condemn it as inconsistent with the profession of a Christian missionary. The Roman Catholic missions are rich; but their missionaries are poor, and the wealth they have at command is devoted to the operations of their Order, so that they are self-supporting—not to the enrichment of individual members, whose entire lives are consecrated to the work they came out to China to perform.

We give in another column the best telegraphic account of the riots in Alexandria which we have found in any newspaper received by the English mail on Tuesday. All the newspaper correspondents agree in attributing the outbreak to the preaching of fanatics. On the 13th one correspondent telegraphs:—The speech of Sir C. Dilke has not done much to allay the alarm, especially his statement that the riot at Alexandria was not political. Every one acquainted with the country knows that it was due to the preaching of Abdulla, Nedim, and other fanatical emissaries. Moreover, a fanatic wearing a green robe was seen driving about in a carriage haranguing the mob. The soldiers and police looked on passively for five hours, and when the military were finally called out the rioters dispersed. And about the same time, in a crowded room, in Cairo, Arabi Pacha declared that the Khedive intended to dismiss all the principal officials actually in office, and that he would answer him by declaring a holy war. In reply to doubts expressed by the Europeans as to his being in earnest, Arabi Pacha said "Yes," and to prove he was would write it down, and did so.

The telegrams received on the 23rd appear rather contractictory as regards Arabi, but can we think be explained. The first part which says he was a fugitive is probably a repetition of a previous message, and the second reference to him was we should think sent to England as soon as it was ascertained when he had halted his army. This appears to have been at a place guessed at as Kafredour which we cannot find on our maps, but which may be Kelioub, a district and town to the north of Cairo, which city would be admirably defended by entrenchments there, and we should suppose it is these that are alluded to in the strong position held by Arabi. There has been a resignation of the French Government, and if it was brought about by popular indignation at the inaction of the fleet at Alexandria the refusal of the President to accept it may bring about serious consequences to him and his party and shake his position.

The resignation of Mr. Bright, if it has been brought about by his peace principles, should have been offered to the Queen before the Government authorized Admiral Seymour to bombard Alexandria. Probably he clung to the hope that the threat of bombardment would be sufficient to make Arabi submit, and finding himself wrong and a vigorous policy demanded of the Government by the nation, he has remembered that he is a Quaker. It is doubtful if his presence in the Government were ever of much practical benefit to the country; he attained office from his oratory alone, and because a large number of Radicals pinned their faith to him. It was always understood that he never gave himself much trouble about his department, which is nearly a sinecure.

We understand that a private telegram was received on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that the English Government have chartered sixty steamers, either in India or at home, for the transport of an expeditionary force to Egypt. Late telegrams from Bombay informed us that the despatch of a native force was probable, in the event of matters in Egypt assuming such a serious form that a large body of troops would be required there.

It is a matter of congratulation that hitherto, with the exception apparently of a few hours, the Suez Canal has not suffered any interruption in spite of the disturbed condition of Egypt. We now hear that Arabi has declared war to the knife against England, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that he will make some attempt to strike a blow at us by laying hands on the important highway. Of course we do not doubt that England, even if unsupported by allies, will be well able to guard her own interests; still a very strong guard will be required. *Mitchell's Maritime Register* has expressed the following view on this point. "There has recently been considerable excitement in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and Arabi Pasha, among his many wild schemes, has been harbouring sinister thoughts as to how he would strike in this way at the commercial interests of England and France. There is no reason to doubt that, for a short time at least, there was a floating undefined intention on the part of the leaders of the military party to lay hands upon the Suez Canal if matters came to extremes. The real reason why the extremity of violence has been averted for the present is, doubtless, the circumstance that Arabi could not rely upon the troops. These nondescript forces are admirably adapted for every other purpose except that of fighting. Whenever an opportunity has been provided for them for winning military immortality they have invariably discovered that they had pressing engagements elsewhere, and consequently they have retired from the field with a rapidity which would have done credit to the competitors in the Greek stadium. It would be idle, however, to assume, because these men are physical and moral cowards, therefore they are wholly innocuous. On the contrary, unbroken experience shows that these are precisely the kind of instruments which ought to be selected by a man bent on wrecking or injuring such a work as the Suez Canal. In reply to the expression of some fears as to the safety of this great highway of commerce, Sir Charles Dilke announced last week that the Government had stationed a gunboat at either end of the Canal. The French Government has done the same. So far, good; but the Suez Canal is in a wholly unsafe condition with no other protection than a couple of gunboats at either end."

Aboukir Bay, where Nelson defeated the French on 1st August 1798, is on the North coast of Egypt, between Aboukir promontory on the West and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the east, and Ramleh is a village and watering place in Lower Egypt 5 miles east of Alexandria. Sir Ralph Abercromby effected in 1801 a landing at Aboukir in the face of an opposing force. The Jehad, or Holy War for Islam, will no doubt rally large numbers of Arabs to the standard of Arabi Pasha. But we think the right of proclaiming a war for the faith rests with the Sheikh ul Islam, who at last dates was in Egypt, and rather opposed to Arabi's policy. But the dream of the latter is the founding of a great Arab empire and the Sheikh has probably been brought to support the rebellion against the Khedive. The income tax at 5d. per pound gave about £9,945,000 to the revenue last year, and the additional 3d., by which Mr. Gladstone proposes to increase it, should realize six millions sterling. In thus endeavouring to meet the expenses of the war by additional taxation he is carrying out the principle he laid down in 1854 at the commencement of the Crimean War. This policy has this advantage in his eyes, that it will make the country weary sooner of war than if the expenditure were met by borrowing money.

The results of the voting upon the site of the new organ show how much public opinion is divided on the question. We are informed that nine voters who intended to vote for the east end, consented, in view of their minority, to transfer their votes to the organ-chamber party, so that as a matter of fact there were originally twenty-three pew-renters in favour of the former position. But the north transept had a majority in either case; and as the controversy is now, at any rate, finally decided, we conclude that the extension of the chancel and the erection of screens in front of both north and south transepts will be found a necessary element in the re-arrangements which will have to be made in the Cathedral.

The Shanghai Shipping Company has been formed to take over eleven sailing vessels and the tug *Heron*, hitherto managed by Mr. Nils Moller, and to carry on the general business of ship owning. The capital is Tls. 250,000 of which one lac is not to be issued at present, and it is said that all the present issue has been privately subscribed. The quotation for the shares of Tls. 1,000 each, is 5 per cent premium in our share list of Tuesday morning.

Amongst the passengers arrived by the s.s. *Kiangpian* we note the name of Mr. Smithers, United States Consul at Chinkiang.

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The Tao-t'ai of Chefoo has generously subscribed a hundred dollars to the Regatta to be held at that port on the 25th inst.

The ex-Taotai of Shanghai left for Tientsin yesterday morning by the s.s. *Haean*.

The two men implicated in the Hongkew shooting case were taken on board the s.s. *Haean* yesterday morning to be handed over to the authorities at Tientsin. They were carried through the Settlements in cages; the little man was quiet, but the tall one was excited, and struggled hard to escape.

The influence wielded by a brave and skilful commander among the soldiers of his regiment, is noticeably pourtrayed in the case of a certain officer named Tuan Ch'i, for whom posthumous honours have been requested of His Majesty. This officer was so highly thought of that on one occasion Tsêng Kuo-fan said of him that he was sufficient single-handed to keep an entire army at bay. Once he saved a whole detachment from mutiny. The men, indignant at the long arrears of pay due to them, were on the point of breaking out into revolt; but Tuan Ch'i, with cool courage equal to the occasion, mounted his horse, and rode, unarmed and unattended, into the midst of the desperate men. The effect is said to have been magical. Every weapon was thrown down, and every man prostrated himself, ko-towing, before the leader, whose mere presence was all that was sufficient to produce order and a return to duty.—It would be well for the Emperor to have a large reserve of such officers. Men who can reduce soldiers on the point of mutiny to submission, and render them content to go without their pay, would be most convenient to a sovereign with empty coffers. Unfortunately there are other creditors of the state besides soldiers, who might not be so easily appeased. Whether Tuan Ch'i got any adequate reward during his life-time, we are not informed; but he is going to have a temple built to him now—probably out of money that ought to go to pay the arrears of the soldiers' wages.

The Che-hsien Moh has been summoned to the Provincial Capital by the Viceroy. The *Hu Pao* offers the following remarks on the subject:—The Shanghai Che-hsien has been in office for many years and his reputation has, in general, been fair; but lately there ran a rumour that he would be sent away from the Shanghai magistracy. On account of our inability to find out the exact truth from either memorials or decrees we have refrained from publishing anything concerning this affair. On the 22nd of this month, however, we found in the official report from Soochow, an item to the effect that the Provincial Treasurer had issued a placard which contains this sentence,—"The Governor of this Province has received a official despatch from Viceroy Tso to deprive Moh Chang-tsze of his Shanghai magistracy and to have him sent to Nanking for examination; ordering Fan Shou-t'ang to fill the vacancy at Shanghai for the present."—But on what account Moh is to go to Nanking for examination we are unable to decide at the moment, as rumours are various in regard to the sudden removal of this official, who has served in one district for so long a time. The following, however, are some of the reasons given. Moh is reported to have grown old, and has not been very clear in his judgments or very correct in his decisions; hence, the vulgar term him "Moh the stupid"; on this account perhaps his superiors think it best to take the office from him. It is also reported that a certain merchant by the name of 駱基賢 Lo Ki-hsien compelled his adopted daughter to be his concubine, and the case being known to the adopted daughter's own mother, she refused to allow the daughter to return to Lo, who instituted a suit against the girl's mother before Moh. This magistrate however decided the case against the plaintiff, Lo, and had him put in prison. Lo's wife appealed to the authorities at Peking, and the case was accordingly referred to the Viceroy Tso, who examined into it two or three times, and it is in connection with this case Moh is sent for by the Viceroy. It is also rumoured that a certain Chinese lorcha was run into by one of Messrs. Jardine's steamers, and the owner of the lorcha brought a suit against Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, and got the decision for a certain sum of money from them to pay for the damages; which sum of money was entrusted to the Shanghai Taotai by the Supreme Court. The Taotai in turn handed it over to Moh to be given to the plaintiff, but Moh pocketed the money and forgot all about giving it to the lorcha-owner. The lorcha-owner appealed to Tso while the latter was visiting Shanghai, and it is supposed Moh is summoned to answer this charge.

We have received a copy of the Rules of Procedure for the Court of Consuls, which we reproduce elsewhere.

We acknowledge receipt of the first number of the *Shanghai Shang Yeh Tsa Pao*, or, as we ought perhaps more properly to read the characters, *Shanghai Sio-gio tsa-po*, the monthly organ of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in this place. It is to be published after each meeting of the Chamber, and is intended to act as a partial instrument for the encouragement of Japanese trade with China. Although it is primarily of commercial interest, however, the periodical deals with political matters and other subjects of importance, such as geography, manners and customs, and so on. Considering the small number of Japanese merchants in Shanghai, the enterprise is as creditable as it is desirable, and we wish it all success. The *Sio-gio Tsa-po* consists of twenty-eight pages, and is neatly and clearly printed.

We have before us the Fourth Annual Report of the Chinese Religious Tract Society, dated May, 1882. The first page is devoted to the names of office-bearers, of which there are twenty-three. In some instances, however, one gentleman fills several functions. Thus the Rev. Bau Tsih-dzœ is a Recording Secretary and a member of the Executive Committee; the Rev. Y. K. Yen is a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a member of the Executive Committee, and a member of the Examining Committee; besides other cases of pluralism which need not be mentioned. It is possible that this is rendered necessary by the apparent sinecures enjoyed by the more prominent members of the staff. For instance, the President lives in Canton, the Vice President is in Egypt—or was till recently—the Chairman of the Examining Committee is in Peking, the Editor in the same place, and most of the other office-bearers in Shanghai and Ningpo. When we add that there is a Board of Trustees numbering thirty-one,—in which former names are repeated besides a host of extra Chinese names thrown in apparently to fill up,—and a list of Local Secretaries numbering thirty-eight, we shall have said enough to show that the Society is a very extensive organisation. In all, nearly seventy persons figure as connected with it in some way or other. Among the tracts published under its auspices are included several new works; *True Happiness, The Snare* by Rev. Mr. Dyer, *The Tract Society's Calendar, Edward's Resolutions* by Dr. Blodgett, *The Sower, Rum and Opium* by Rev. Mr. Butler, besides *The Child who loved the Bible, Time Enough Yet, Prepare to Die, The Life of Sarah*, and others on kindred subjects. "An important step," we are told, "has been taken by the Society in assuming the responsibility of the publication of the two monthly periodicals the *Child's Paper* and the *Chinese Illustrated News*." We do not quite see where either the important step or the great responsibility comes in, since as far as we can judge the editor and proprietor of the two papers and the principal representative of the Society in Shanghai are one and the same person, and the papers are printed on his own press, which turns out other lucrative work. The objects of the Society however are highly laudable and we wish it all success.

We have to thank Messrs. Kelly and Walsh for a copy of the *Chrysanthemum* for July. The number opens with 'A Note on Earthquake Motion' by Mr. John Milne of Tokio. This gentleman, who is, or was, Professor of Geology in the Japanese Imperial University, has devoted his attention specially to the science of seismology, and has invented a self-registering instrument which traces with great accuracy the duration and direction of these terrible phenomena which frequently cause so much destruction in Tokio, Yokohama and other parts of Japan. Mr. Milne quotes another writer in support of a theory that earthquake waves are possibly produced by the five following causes, viz:—1. Sudden fractures of rock, resulting from the steady and slow increase of elevatory pressure. 2. Sudden evolution (under special conditions.) 3. Sudden condensation of steam, also under special conditions. 4. Sudden dislocations in the rocky crust of the earth through pressure acting in any direction. 5. Occasionally through the recoil due to explosive effects at volcanic foci. How the shocks originate which cause so much alarm in Tokio, Mr. Milne says, it is difficult to determine with certainty, but in several instances instrumental observation has pointed to a district where marks of recent elevation are distinctly indicated, and where, on geological examination, it is found that faults are being made. Mr. Milne and one of his colleagues, Mr. Thos. Gray, recently, by making a series of artificial earthquakes (which were produced by dropping an iron ball about one ton in weight from various heights up to 35 feet), succeeded in making a very clear separation of two sets of vibrations of which the following are the more important results:—1. The normal vibrations were propagated at a rate of about 438 feet per second, while the transverse vibrations had only a velocity of about 337 feet per second. The soil was hardened mud. 2. At any point near the origin of the shock, the normal vibrations are much greater in amplitude than that of the transverse vibrations. 3. As you recede from the origin of the shock, the normal vibrations die out more rapidly than the transversal vibrations. 4. At any particular point the normal vibrations are new in number as compared with the transverse vibrations. 5. The period of transversal vibrations appeared to be a little longer than that of the normal vibrations, which had a period of about 5.5 vibrations per second. 6. Vertical motion appeared to be a component of transverse vibration. At a short distance from the origin, this vertical motion became extinguished, and any line of vibrations beyond this point of extinction might be regarded as being in a state analogous to a beam of light when partially polarized.—The next item on the list is the translation of 'Ink-stained,' a Japanese comedy of the Middle Ages, which is about one of the weakest attempts at fun that could ever be perpetrated, either on the ancient or modern stage. A noble, or samurai, or whatever he may be called, loves a singing girl not wisely but too well. She secretly ridicules him, professes to share his feelings, and feigns tears at parting. This does not escape the watchful eyes of a servant, who detects her wetting her eyes with some water beside her, and cunningly exchanges it for a jar of ink, by which means her sham grief is exposed to her credulous lover. After this comes a dry dissertation on the 'Chivalry of old Japan.' W. J. W.

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contributes some translations from *Zenken Kōjitsu* which may be valuable enough as historical scraps, and perhaps be considered readable by people living in Japan, but are of little interest here. "Notes and Queries" are neither one nor the other, but consist solely of a few extracts from the Japanese native papers which are neither well-selected nor interesting. A thirteenth instalment of 'The Term Question,' continuation of the Vocabulary of Terms, some prosy reviews and sundry notes on literature, science and art make up a rather unsatisfactory number of the magazine.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday last a foreigner named Charles Preller was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a silver watch and chain from the Hongkew Police Station. On Friday afternoon a Chinese boy in the employ of one of the constables noticed Preller about the quarters, and shortly afterwards missed the watch and chain which belonged to Constable Ferguson. That terror of evil doers, Detective Mack, was soon on the alert, speedily arrested Preller, and found the missing property on him. Preller is said to have been about eight months in Shanghai, of which two have been passed in the American gaol for desertion from the ship *Sunrise* and another vessel. The remainder of the time he has been a general loafer, disclaimed and discarded by every Consul. Mr. Chên has at length taken compassion on him and has secured him board and lodging for the next four months. —On Tuesday morning, a native mason, on being charged with stealing some tools belonging to his employer, tried to drown himself in the Soochow Creek, and it was generally believed he had been successful, as he was not seen or heard of for several days. Four of his comrades made a claim for $400 against his employer to pay the funeral expenses of their late lamented friend and a certain amount was given them for that purpose though probably not as much as they asked for. A few days afterwards they were seen in company with the man who was supposed to be dead. An investigation was made, when a cunning scheme was discovered to extort money. On Tuesday morning they had a compulsory interview with Mr. Chên who sent the whole of them to prison for three months.—On Wednesday Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. brought an action to recover an amount stated to be Tls. 6,000 due to them by Chun Cho-hing, their shroff at Wuhu, for whom Chun Soey-mu, a blue buttoned mandarin had become security in a bond for Tls. 10,000. The accounts were complicated by transactions in opium entered into with other parties in Wuhu who refused to pay on the ground that Chun Cho-hing owed them money. On Messrs. Sassoon's claiming on the security for the amount due to them by their Wuhu shroff, Chun Soey-mu declined to pay as he did not consider he was liable to the plaintiffs for losses incurred under such circumstances. Some accounts even produced by the Shanghai compradore of Messrs. Sassoon, but the magistrate said it would be necessary that Chun Cho-lung should be brought down from Wuhu for examination. After some conversation with Mr. Drummond, counsel for the defendant, the magistrate desired the prosecutors and defendant to petition the Court, and he would bring the matter to the notice of the Taotai who would move the authorities at Wuhu to send down Chun Cho-hing to Shanghai for examination. He is at present in jail there. Prosecutors were desired to prepare statements of accounts between them and their Wuhu shroff for examination by the Court hereafter.

The *Oscar Vidal* was sold by public auction on Wednesday for Tls. 2,400. The purchaser was Fau-chang.

Capt. Mackay of the s.s. *Wuhu* states in his report that the watermark at Hankow registered 44 ft. 9 in. on the 25th inst.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the s.s. *Stirling Castle* left London on the 13th and was through the Canal on 25th inst. bound to China.

Captain Herrmann of the s.s. *Amoy* states in his report that the Customs cruiser lying under Steep Island wishes to be reported all well.

Among the many strange and improbable rumours that find their way into Japanese papers is one to the effect that the King of Corea intends to visit the Emperor of China at Peking on the 28th proximo, in order to add éclat to the celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birthday. We suppose that if this were true—which of course it is not—it would be the first occasion on which a crowned head, even a tributary one, had ever paid a visit to Peking, except as an invader.

It is amusing to read the extraordinary rumours, political, commercial, and fashionable, from Corea, which the Japanese native papers publish. We give to-day two of these taken from the *Japan Herald*, and both seemingly translated from the same native sheet. According to the first of these the Japanese traders in Corea are apparently about to lose their trade in hides and Grey Shirtings, both of which are to be dealt in with Americans only. Yet magnanimous Japan is helping the pro-foreign party, among which we presume are the friends and supporters of Chinese, notwithstanding the acknowledgment by Corea of the suzerainty of China and her having thrown overboard the claims to lordship of the Court at Tokio. In the second extract the writer finds consolation for the apparent strength of the Corean adherents of China in the prevalent belief of the people that Japan is just in her prime, as she exacted an indemnity from China in the Formosan affair and "annexed" the Liuchiu islands. Then again, the Corean Prime Minister has been memorialized to cultivate the friendship of Japan rather than that of England. We do not learn that the Japanese settlers at Gensan are on better terms with the Coreans than they were a short time ago.

The following paragraph from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* illustrates the spread of democratic principles in Japan. It is scarcely possible to realise the enormous revolution in thought and feeling that has taken place in that country during the few years which have elapsed between the fall of the Tycoon and the present day, when such sentiments as these are current. "The Oriental Socialists in Nagasaki are actively engaged in spreading their principles, which are expressed in the following:—The question of equality among men of all social ranks without regard to the amount of the property they possess is one of the greatest importance for the whole nation, and will be still more so when the elections of members for the National Assembly take place. According to the present laws there are entitled to be elected, farmers and merchants having an annual income of upwards of 100 *koku* of rice and *yen* 3,000 respectively. Thus the poor are excluded from the privilege of being elected. The so-called rich are a class of men enjoying property handed down to them by their fathers, and are devoid of independent spirit. Should therefore men of such slavish natures be elected as members of the National Assembly, they will proclaim their absurd opinions, and do nothing for the benefit of the people. They will only endeavour to feather their own nests. To guard against this abuse the spirit of independence must be cultivated among the poorer classes, so that they may enjoy their future freedom."

On Friday, 21st, the Bandmann *versus* Smith, *Hongkong Telegraph*, case was brought to a close by verdict of guilty with this addendum:—"The jury recommend the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court, as they consider he received provocation, and he published the articles believing them in substance to be true." His Lordship said it was not his intention to pass sentence on that day. His experience with regard to these matters was that an interval was always allowed to enable the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and more especially for the defendant to file affidavits in mitigation. Addressing the defendant, his Lordship told him he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation of punishment. He need not tell him that if he did so they would receive the favourable consideration of the Court. A telegram has since been received to the effect that Mr. Smith has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

One of the queerest paragraphs we have ever seen about things Chinese appears in an American paper. It refers to Chêng Ta-jên, the Chinese Minister to Washington; his title, or his name,—it is difficult to guess which—is spelt Tao Ju; and his Excellency's wife, Chêng *t'ai-t'ai*, is called "Mrs Ju." However, here it is at full length. "The car in which the new Chinese minister, Ching Tao Ju, and his party traveled from 'Frisco to Washington was invaded at Chicago by a horde of newspaper reporters, and one of them got a glimpse of Mrs. Ju. He describes her as 'a very pretty little woman, of petite figure and a decided brunette, wearing the gorgeous costume of her country. In her hair she wore a red rose, and her cheeks were tinged with the faintest hint of rouge. Her very small feet were elevated to the seat in front of her, and she gazed fondly out of the window at her liege lord, who was endeavoring to skip the puddles of water in the depot-yard.' The wife of the minister is the first Chinese woman of rank who has visited the United States."

The following remarks on the Indian teas that have been found to be most suitable to the American and Australian markets appeared in the *Indigo Planters' Gazette*. The cost of the Dehra Doon teas referred to laid down in Calcutta would probably be between 5d. and 5½d. which is cheaper than any China teas can be purchased at the ports. "As to quality, the American people have been so long accustomed to look on China and Japan tea as the *ne plus ultra*, that their education in this connection leads them to reject what we consider as our finest qualities. We are told, for instance, that tippy teas are not cared for, the tips being looked on as more or less a drawback to the appearance. The leaf must be small and even, assimilating as much as possible to a China congou. Thus we see the effects of a long-continued use of China tea. There are no indigenous or hybrid varieties in China; hence the Americans want a small leaf. The teas of the North-west are the very thing for them, and if a good market be found for this class of tea, there is ample suitable land in the Upper Provinces, where this class of tea can be produced cheaply. We know of a large garden in Dehra Doon, which in 1875 turned out 325 lbs. per acre, from a 320 acre garden, at a cost of exactly 3.68 annas per lb., which cost included boxes and packing. Here then is a chance for the Upper Provinces, whose planters can make a suitable congou by eliminating broken leaf and tip, the former always finding a ready local sale, the Calcutta dealers being prepared to purchase tip in any quantity for blending purposes. Some of the principal dealers in America point out that a large business is done in that country in green tea. Here is another chance for the Upper Provinces, and for the hill-stations. The whole of the gardens west of the Brahmaputra are fitted to produce exactly those qualities of teas which are desired by the American public, and if their produce could largely be diverted to the new world, a great relief would be experienced in the London market. If Australia takes 3,000,000 lbs., and America

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(the States and Canada) take only two ounces per head, to start with, ten million pounds would in this way be withdrawn from London. We do not see that we are expecting too much in looking for Australia to take three million pounds, as the latest account-sales give a good return, and the Syndicate is informed that the sale was a successful one, with higher prices ruling. This pre-supposes a demand, and that competitive. The qualities most in demand are fair broken teas, and with prices about equal to those obtaining in London: those teas under half-a-crown per lb. seem to sell best. All these details seem to point to one result: that, so far as a demand has sprung up in America or Australia, the better qualities are not wanted. This is fortunate, as those better qualities are just the sorts most valued in England."

The following account of the results of the reduction of the salt duty in India are interesting, and should be useful to the Chinese Government if they would learn from the experience of their neighbours:—The financial results of the reduction of the salt duty having been so conspicuously successful, it is practically settled, the *Englishman* states, that a further reduction will be made in the next budget. The extent to which the retail price of salt has fallen throughout the country may be fully seen in the "Prices current of food grains" published in the *Gazette*. The price of salt throughout India, with barely one or two local exceptions, is shown to have been some two to three seers per rupee cheaper in the the fortnight of May than at the same date last year; and to be in many cases less than it was in the fortnight immediately preceding. The fall has been greatest in Bengal. This was to be expected, if the common cause has been the reduction in the duty. The amount of tax taken off came to 14 annas a maund in Bengal, whereas it was 8 annas elsewhere. The fall in price in Bengal has been on the average three seers a rupee. In the North-west, in the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras the fall various from one to three, and in a few cases to four seers.

Judging from the following, the idea of translating the National Anthem into Indian languages has been highly successful. Perhaps some of the wealthy Orientals of Hongkong will see what can be made of the ode in Chinese. Besides the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani translations of the National Anthem already prepared by Mirza Mahomed Bakir, an able linguist and poet, and a graduate of Bishop's College, Calcutta, we hear that the Sanskrit and the Hebrew versions have been entrusted to Prof. Max Müller and Dr. Adler, the chief Rabbi of England. The Rev. F. K. Harford, with whom the idea originated, wrote to Mr. Malabari about a month ago inviting his co-operation. Mr. Malabari has been requested to undertake the Guzerathi translation, and to recommend qualified poetical writers for the remaining versions. The same gentleman, we hear, has been asked to constitute a local committee in connection with the National Anthem Fund. The scheme is, strange as it may appear, said to be approved in "most influential quarters" at home as one likely to prove of appreciable political value. Of its political value we say nothing, but the effort is a curious and interesting one, and it can do no harm.

The increase in the export of wheat from India of late years is shown in the official tables to the 31st of March last. The following gives the quantity and value, rupees being converted into sterling at an exchange of 2s:—

	cwt.	£
1879-80	2,195,550	1,121,014
1880-81	7.444,445	3,277,941
1881-82	19,863,520	8,604,081

We have thus an increase of £7,500,000 in two years. The improvement is no doubt due to the favourable agricultural seasons enjoyed by India during 1880 and 1881, but it has also been largely promoted by the drought and consequent deficient yield of grain in the United States last year, and to the comparatively high prices to which speculators drove in Chicago and elsewhere the market. The progress of this comparatively new department in the export trade of India will be watched with great interest. It is already a highly important one, and with continued good seasons and a further extension of the railway system in the northern and central provinces of the dependency, still further increase may be anticipated with considerable confidence. The trade will be further encouraged by the lowered rates of freight which have come into use in India lately, and for the extension of which great efforts are being made by merchants in Bombay and Calcutta. We saw it stated recently that the British India Steam Navigation Co. had made arrangements by which they would be enabled to issue through bills of lading from the Punjaub to London at reduced rates.

The land regulations of the British North Borneo Company for Sabah are published in the *Ceylon Times*. Applications for waste lands of 100 acres and upwards in extent will be received, and where approved agreements for leases of 999 years will be granted by the Governor, to be followed as soon as possible by leases. The leases will bear the following conditions—a premium of 50 cents an acre to be paid and the land to bear an annual quit rent of 10 cents an acre, which may be redeemed by the payment of 10 years purchase or $1 per acre, in addition to the premium. One third of the premium must be paid on the completion by the Government of the lease and the remainder within 12 months from the date of the application for the land. The land must be selected within 12 months and a *bonâ fide* commencement to bring the land into cultivation must be made within 18 months from the date of selection. The minerals and mineral oils on lands are reserved to the Government, its lessees or licensees. There are several reservations to the Government, such as a certain breadth of land along the margins of navigable rivers, the sea shore, and to take stone, clay, sand, etc.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"A ceremony having great interest for the Parsee community was performed the other morning, when nine persons who are not pure Parsees by birth, but the descendants of Parsee fathers and Hindu or Mahomedan mothers, and who have hitherto been excluded from the Parsee community, were admitted as converts to the Zoroastrian fold. There is a strong difference of opinion amongst the Parsees, we hear, with regard to this admission, some of the leaders of the community standing aloof and refusing to attend the ceremony or to recognise the converts as co-religionists. A number of these semi-Parsees are expected to follow the example of the nine persons whose conversion was completed by their admission to the fire-temple yesterday.

We find the following information regarding the Egyptian cotton export in the *Manchester Examiner*:—The exports of cotton from Alexandria for the season opening the 1st of September, 1881, and concluding the 30th of April, 1882, were, according to the official figures, 406,991 bales, of which 230,490 were sent to Liverpool, 77,643 to Russia, 20,230 to Marseilles, 14,669 to Dunkirk, 23,080 to Italy, 19,500 to Austria. Of the 406,991 bales exported, 37,793 were despatched by the firm of Amburger and Co., 33,585 by Geo. Andres and Co., 27,157 bales by Choremi, Benachi and Co. The first two of these firms export exclusively to Russia and the third to Liverpool.

The same paper has the following in its issue of 14th June:—"There is no change to report in connection with the condition of business at Lyons, the sales of raw silk, except in the finer qualities, being very insignificant, and the conditioning returns much reduced. Dealers generally are devoting their attention at present to cocoons, which are very firm under the influence of a number of buyers recently arrived from Italy. In Italy it is as yet impossible to formulate any average of the prices paid up to the present, quotations having been very irregular. The latest advices, however, point to an increase of purchases, and a tendency to greater moderation in the pretensions of buyers. The Lyons conditioning returns for May show a total of 6,983 bales, weighing 475,274 kilos., as against 6,173 bales, weighing 405,104 kilos., in the corresponding month of 1881.

Accounts are still very bad from Russia. The Vienna papers, we see by the *Pall Mall*, state on authority from St. Petersburg that agrarian disturbances are increasing, and that lately there have been renewed attacks upon landed proprietors in Podolia. It is added that private capital is constantly being withdrawn from Russian funds in order to be invested in foreign securities.

We learn that some progress is being made, says the London *Daily News*, with the works for the Panama Canal. Excavations have been begun at several places; but much sickness and mortality prevail among the labourers, who are to a large extent drawn from the West Indies—especially from Jamaica. The French have built hospitals, for which there seems to be only too much need. The total absence of all proper sanitary arrangements is said to be a far greater cause of disease than the unhealthiness of the climate, although during eight or nine months of the year the heat is intense. The Europeans on the Isthmus—many of whom have been attracted thither by the hope of employment—have experienced great suffering; but their respective Governments acting through the consuls, have been prompt to relieve all urgent cases of distress. The Government of Jamaica, we learn, have also set an excellent example in this respect.

We take the following from the *Economist* of 10th June:—"Fire Insurance in the United States.—At the present time, when the unprofitableness of the business of our fire insurance companies during the past year is engaging attention, the following statistics with regard to fire insurance in the United States may be of interest. The figures are those submitted to the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the annual meeting held in New York last month, and they comprise the returns of 273 American and 26 foreign companies. The total capital employed by the American companies during 1881 was 15,000,000*l*, on which the dividends paid averaged 10·70 per cent., as compared with 11·61 per cent. in 1883. The total fire losses of the American companies during the year amounted to 53·92 per cent, of the premium income, as compared with 53·27 per cent. in the previous year; while the losses of the foreign companies reached an average of 60·93 per cent., against 56·59 per cent. in 1880. In the management expenses, however, a slight saving was effected, the average of all the companies being 33·25 per cent. in 18·81, and 34·59 per cent. in 1880. The total amount of fire risks written during the year amounted to 1,716,500,000*l*."

The *New York Herald* says:—Boston's fire underwriters have voted to inspect all buildings containing electric wires, to issue certificates of such inspection and to refuse to insure houses that have not been inspected with a view to ascertaining to what risks they are exposed on account of electricity. Such precautions should be observed in every city. Even then the possibility of fires being started by broken wires would not be prevented; but without such inspection the chances of danger are likely to be many times greater.

For a variety news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

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Editorial Selections.

RUSSIA.

THE important crisis at which affairs have now arrived in Egypt has not unnaturally diverted our attention from the even graver state of things elsewhere. We refer more especially to Russia, whose present condition and future prospects are little less than a warning to the world. The accession of Alexander III on the assassination of his father was hailed with cries, not of joy, certainly, but of hope and confidence. He had the reputation of being the friend of liberty. It was said that he had had serious differences with the preceding Emperor on the subject of a Constitution, and Russia was justified in looking forward to the inauguration of an enlightened and progressive policy. But it is proverbial that the character of a sovereign cannot be predicted from that which distinguishes him as Heir-apparent. For a brief moment the new Emperor seems to have shown signs which filled his subjects with the cheerfullest anticipations. But like Rehoboam he soon took an unexpected course, and substituted scorpions for whips. The monarch and his country are now alike in a pitiable condition. That sovereign is not to be envied who endures such bodily trepidation that he immures himself in isolated gloom from which he does not dare emerge, even to undergo the Coronation ceremony, lest he should be blown up. And, being in this abject state, he permits if he does not actually encourage the Jewish persecution which now disgraces Russia in the eyes of civilised humanity. It is not necessary that we should enumerate instances, or moralise upon the pietism which chastises Turkish atrocities upon Christians in one year and commits similar outrages on Hebrews in another. Persecution and terror at home, "annexation" and bad faith abroad; such are the salient characteristics of Russia as seen by unprejudiced observers. But it is not only the political condition of the country that is so bad. Political disease communicates itself to commerce and finance, and the picture given in the home papers of the decline of trade in Russia is a very startling one. The whole trade of Central and Southern Russia, we are told, is seriously paralysed, if not altogether at a standstill, for the most industrious and frugal section of the population has been either ruined or driven away. Such is Russian political economy in the nineteenth century. The agriculturists are unable to sell their corn; the people are either to poor to buy it, or there are none to sell it to; and trade is consequently almost dead. It is said that the persecution of the Jews is a deliberate political move on the part of the Czar and his advisers, the object being to distract the attention of the peasantry from the subject of their miseries. The agricultural classes have cause for grievous discontent, and there is an unsettled feeling among them which, fanned by Nihilists, might break out into the flames of revolution were not their passions encouraged to run riot against the conveniently-detested Jew. The exodus of the Jews from the country has deprived it of much productive labour, and affected injuriously many of the inland markets; a just retribution for the wickedness of both the rulers who encourage and the people who commit the outrages. But the respite thus dearly purchased by the Government can be but temporary. It is difficult to believe that there will not be an up-rising of the populations before long. The days have surely passed when an untempered despostism, residing in the person of a single man, can be acquiesced in by millions. Tyranny, whether exercised by a benevolent or a wicked ruler,—tyranny, that is, as an institution—can no longer exist without danger to the ruler himself and to the peace of the body-politic. It must resolve itself sooner or later into a struggle for mastery on the one side and freedom on the other. In the meantime, of course, the country suffers. It is known that Russian finance and Russian credit are now at a very low ebb. Russian stocks have decreased in value steadily but surely for months past. This is to be partly accounted for, no doubt, by the unsettled condition of the Government, which may any day be paralysed by the outbreak of slumbering revolution. Holders are selling, not in England only, as a contemporary points out, but in France, Germany, and Holland, the last-named country having always been the mainstay of Russian finance. "The Czar's Government," says the writer we quote, "has been totally defeated in its efforts to raise a new loan, and the people are quite unable to bear fresh taxes; and it therefore does not require a very vivid imagination to conjure up in one's fancy the day near at hand when Baron Reutern will say, with much sorrow, that he is unable to pay further interest upon the loans already contracted." Such is the dignified position now occupied by Holy Russia. The picture is scarcely an edifying one, but it may serve as a wholesome warning to those eastern lands which are just now awakening to an appreciation of the liberty and tolerance of the West. In Russia they will see the results of tyranny, misgovernment, and persecution, and they are quite shrewd enough to lay the lesson to heart.

THE HSIA CALENDAR.

THE Chinese, wedded as they are to antiquity, have not many very ancient books. If we except parts of the Book of History, some of the Odes, and the Calendar of the Hsia dynasty, what have we left? These then are of very great value to us. All these three works have in them astronomical data, and spring from a people who devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil and the observation of the heavenly bodies. Industry, intelligence, and a most favourable climate combined to elevate the ancient Chinese above their neighbours, and the three works just mentioned testify as to what they were previous to the commencement of the Chou dynasty in the twelfth century before Christ. Professor Douglas has just published a new translation of the Calendar of the Hsia dynasty, and in his preface and notes has mooted afresh some questions of great interest which have long perplexed the minds of scholars, while he has also struck out a new path in some other matters which deserve the most careful consideration. The old questions are as to whether the ancient history can be relied on, and what was the time of the invention of writing. He decides against the authenticity of the old history. He takes for granted that Chinese writing dates from the time when the Chinese say that it commenced. The new questions are, did Chinese colonies penetrate about two thousand years before Christ to the southward as far as Cochin China? and does the Chinese language shew traces of having been impressed by the modes of speech in use among the aboriginal races with whom the colonists mingled in their new abodes? In the identification of plants, animals, and astronomical phenomena mentioned in the Calendar, Professor Douglas has obtained the assistance of specialists whose contributions have given increased importance to his researches, and lent strength to the conclusions to be derived from them. The translations form the first article in a lithographed periodical called *Orientalia Antiqua* or Documents and Researches relating to the history of the Writings, Languages, and Arts of the East, of which the first bi-monthly part only has yet appeared.

The proof of the genuineness of this little book, claiming an antiquity of 4,000 years or nearly so, is important, because at the present time the Egyptian Book of the Dead, and the Babylonian traditions of the early world embracing the Creation and the Flood, are commanding extraordinary attention. As the Great Pyramid is a remarkable monument of the science of early Egypt, so the observations of the stars, found in this Calendar and in the Book of History, constitute an unfading wreath of honour, testifying to the elevation of mind of the primitive Chinese race. Just as the Book of Job in the Old Testament possesses an interest and value of its own on account of the names of stars preserved in its ancient pages, so the early literary remains of China possess in their astronomical data and particularly in the observed positions of the heavenly bodies, a beautiful ornament, and, at the same time, an evidence of authenti-

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city which cannot well be rivalled in the remaining records of either of the other old civilized nations. Three years ago Professor Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, verified the places of stars in the Book of History for the very ancient date B.C. 2,300. He did so at Dr. Legge's instance, and the chart and verification are found in the third volume of the *Sacred Books of the East*. Mr. E. B. Knobel has now done the same for the positions of stars in the Hsia Calendar. Eleven out of fifteen entries confirm the date of B.C. 2,000. The four failures may be attributed to errors of transcription, which indeed could not be altogether avoided in so long a period of transmission as four thousand years. Professor Douglas is justly entitled to rely confidently on this astronomical proof. But he ought to have seen that it is equally valid for the Book of History as for this Calendar, and it is not consistent on his part to decline his unhesitating adherence to this proof in the one case, and in the other to ignore it. The genuineness of the Calendar is further rendered probable by the occurrence in it of peculiar modes of speech which cannot be accounted for on the principles which underlie modern Chinese grammar. There is a singular resemblance to the grammar of the languages spoken in Cochin-China and by the Shan tribes. This may perhaps be accounted for by the mixture of Chinese colonists in South China with aboriginal inhabitants, such as the Miao and the Lolo of the present day. This is neither impossible nor improbable, for the the Cochin-Chinese now speak a lingo in which the tones and words of China are conjoined with laws of syntax such as mark the Siamese type of language. In the old Calendar now under discussion this foreign type of syntax is not carried beyond a certain point, and the book always remains intelligible to a competent native scholar. He simply tells you, when he finds the verb in the wrong place, or, which is worse still, the woman put before the man, that it is an obsolete way of talking which might have been plain to the ancients, but looks very queer now. Nor will he object to the suggestion that archaisms are a proof of antiquity. So the astronomical proof is strengthened by the philological.

We may safely hold the opinion respecting China that while a persistent national type, a rich soil, and boundless minerals, ensure it a great future, its literature and its history also represent a very long and interesting past. Four thousand years ago the Chinese were patient agriculturists, and they are patient agriculturists still. A few centuries ago the working classes ceased to wear silk and adopted cotton in place of it. But before that change silk and linen had been worn by the people from the Hsia dynasty downwards. These facts may be gathered from this Calendar, and from the Book of History. Whether the translators having thrown down the gauntlet to the advocates of a late origin for the Chinese civilization will be answered by them with a vigorous attack on the genuineness of this Calendar as a work of B.C. 2,000 remains to be seen. To prove their case will be difficult. The long chronology will be victor in the end.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE IN MANCHURIA.

It is difficult to read without sickening the fearfully graphic letter we publish elsewhere from our Correspondent 'Philo-Coreanus,' describing the outrage on the Rev. Père Conraux. The trouble seems to have arisen from the purchase of some land for mission purposes at a village near the Amur river called Hu-lan, the sellers having been arrested by the authorities, who did all they could, by threats and persuasions, to annul the bargain. So great was the pressure put upon these unfortunate men, whose action had been perfectly legal and above-board, that Père Conraux decided to go and appeal to the Fu Tu-t'ung, or Military Deputy-Lieutenant Governor, on their behalf; suggesting that the case should be referred to the higher authorities, and that meanwhile no buildings should be erected on the land. But in the meantime the 'mandarin agents,' as our Correspondent calls them, had actually forced the original owners of the ground to commence a lawsuit against the vendors—on what pretext it would be difficult to guess,—and the case was officially announced for hearing. Then came a period of long delay, during which the Governor himself was made acquainted with the transaction by the missionaries; but he did not move in the matter, and, as our Correspondent justly observes, upon him must rest the responsibility of the tragedy which ensued.

It is not necessary to recapitulate these events in detail, or to point out the hypocrisy and double dealing of the authorities in the matter. The great fact is plain. There has been another wilful and deliberate disregard of treaty-rights on part of the Manchurian officials, accompanied by an outrage of the grossest and most unpardonable nature. There is no hint given in the story of any grievance, real or imaginary, having been laid at the missionaries' door. We hear nothing of the passions of an ungovernable mob, fanned by the foolish suspicions which ere now have been put forward as an excuse for outrages on missionaries in the interior. Indeed, the contrary is the case. The missionaries were known and respected throughout the district as kindly and beneficent men, devoting themselves to preaching and education, and credited with the purest motives. No slanders, as far as appears, had ever been directed towards them; no complaints had been made of their mode of working or the extent or nature of their influence. It was not, then, on account of any popular feeling against the missionaries that the mandarins assumed so hostile an attitude. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that men had been found willing to sell them land, and it was owing to the persecution of these men, in consequence of having done so, that the purchase was not consummated. Look at it which way one may, the outrage was indefensible, and calls for the sternest measures. We have a flagrant breach of the French treaty and all other treaties, to begin with. This is capped by an atrocious assault upon the person of a French citizen, not by a mob, but by Government soldiery, the most flagrant indignities being committed in the yamên of the Military Deputy Lieutenant Governor himself, and in the presence of a blue-button mandarin. It is with no little misgiving that we publish, without modification, the loathsome details of what was done to the unfortunate Abbé Conraux. We believe, however, that it would be false delicacy, in such a case, to suppress any part of the account. Let our readers see for themselves to what agonies the devoted men are liable who thus willingly and cheerfully brave shame and even death for the sake of their religion. But though the victim himself would be the last to call for vengeance, it is necessary that retribution, swift and terrible, should be visited upon the criminals. We believe it to be imperative, in the interests of all Treaty Powers, that the criminals in this case should receive capital punishment. Let there be no "degradation," or temporary loss of buttons, or any such ingenious apology for retribution. And when we say criminals, we do not mean the miserable and brutal soldiery only, who were the actors in the disgraceful scene. We mean the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor, and the blue-button mandarin whose name is given as Wu-erh-king-ê. It is these men on whom the heaviest stroke should fall. They should be publicly and shamefully executed in the open street, with their crime branded on their bodies. The same tortures which they caused to be visited on Abbé Conraux should be visited on them, and with compound interest. No example has ever been made of a culprit of this class yet. We have been put off with embassies of apology, and hoodwinked by the execution of innocent substitutes who received Imperial presents and honours in return for their self-sacrifice. Let there be no such farce this time. Full restitution, public and humble apologies, and then, decapitation of the offenders. Innocent men in China have been subjected to cruel tortures, and others have lost their heads for far smaller offences than those committed by these official scoundrels in the north. We have much satisfaction in feeling that the matter is in the hands of so able and firm a Minister as the present representative of the Republic in Peking. French interests are safe in M.

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Bourée's hands, and he will see that full punishment is inflicted where it is most deserved.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

ONE of the most prominent "signs of the times"—to borrow a theological expression—is the formation of Societies. There seems no fad, or craze, or hobby, the victims of which do not immediately or eventually develope gregarious tendencies, and club together for its corporate indulgence. Both the *Saturday* and *Pall Mall* notice this phenomenon. The latter contents itself with a brief paragraph saying that if we must have a Society for everything, we might well have a worse than that just about to be formed for the suppression of juvenile smoking. The best thing this benevolent association can do, thinks the writer, is to back up heartily every effort to increase the number of recreation grounds for the children of the poor, who are chief among precocious smokers. A very successful public playground was opened two years ago in Whitechapel, and the movement ought to be extended. The *Saturday* takes of course a more comic view of the Society mania. "Mr. Spurgeon," it says, "has recently complained in his *Farm Sermons* that we suffer from a scarcity of men and a superabundance of molluscs. So morally invertebrate does Mr. Spurgeon find his fellow-creatures that he cries, 'Give us your hand, old fellow,' when he is introduced to a good old-fashioned bigot. We do seem indeed . . . . a feeble folk and a molluscous. No one can do anything for himself. Every one falls back on the aid and comfort of a Society. There are Early Rising Societies, the members pledging themselves by awful oaths not to breakfast later than ten o'clock. There are Reading Societies, favoured by conscientious young ladies. . . . Other Societies exist for the purpose of seeking knots in reeds, and reading queer meanings into plain poetry." The writer eventually suggests the institution of an Anti-"John-Inglesant" Society. The publication of this book appears to have let loose a flood of boredom. There is no escaping it. At every dinner a moment comes when some one says "Have you read John Inglesant?" Even in church there is no refuge. Preachers ask fiercely in their sermons whether their congregations have read John Inglesant, in much the same way as they ask whether their hearers have found peace.—"By this time we know from the expression of a lady's face when she is going to ask this question, and we reply, without waiting for the enquiry, 'No, we have not read John Inglesant.'" The writer therefore suggests that a Society should be got up, the meetings of which might be thus described:—"The Anti-John-Inglesant Society met under the presidency of Mr. Smith. No papers were read on any subject, but the Society passed an evening of friendly intercourse, the conversation chiefly turning on Ascot."—Another interesting and more solid article in the *Saturday* is entitled 'A Sketch of Cardinal Newman.' From this we make the following selection, thinking with the reviewer that there are probably many, both within and without his own communion, who will be interested in learning Cardinal Newman's views on one of the vexed questions of modern theological controversy:—

There has been no formal definition on the part of the church that Scripture is inspired.

It is defined that Almighty God is *auctor utriusque Testamenti*. I do not know of any definition that he is *auctor omnium librorum* which belong to each Testament.

But it is not to be supposed that, because there is no definition on the part of the church that Scripture is inspired, therefore we are at liberty at once to deny it.

As to the extent of its inspiration, I do not see that the Council of Trent speaks of it as the authoritative channel of doctrine in other matters than faith and morals; but here, besides the four considerations above set down, I would observe that it is often a most hazardous process to attempt to enunciate faith and morals out of the sacred text which contains them. It is not a work for individuals. At last it has been felt and understood that faith and morals are not involved in a doctrine which Scripture seems to teach, that the earth is fixed and the sun moves over it. The time was necessary to ascertain the fact, viz., that the earth *does* move, and therefore that the divine spirit did not dictate these expressions of Scripture which imply that it does not, rather that He did not mean to convey that notion by these expressions.

I do not see anything in the text of Scripture which obliges us, or even leads us, to consider the six days of Genesis i. to be literal days.

The literal accuracy of the history of Jonah, or that of Elisha, rests upon a different principle, viz., whether miracles are possible, and to be expected. I see no difficulty in believing that iron, on a particular occasion, had the lightness of wood, if it is the will of God in any case to work miracles, *i.e.*, to do something contrary to general experience. And while I say the same of Jonah and the whale, I feel the additional grave and awful hazard how to attempt to deny the history without irreverence toward the express teaching of the incarnate God.

Perhaps the wittiest article in this number of the *Saturday* is that headed 'Uncommon Nonsense about Many Things,' which deals with Mr. T. W. Higginson's book 'Common Sense about Women.' There is a good deal of real fun in this review, particularly where the writer amuses himself and his readers with Mr. Higginson's proposition that the House of Lords or the *Saturday Review* contributors should be set upon a hand-to-hand fight against an equal number of navvies or costermongers, when "the patricians would have about as much chance as a crew of Vassar girls in a boat-race with Yale or Harvard." This is quite enough for the *Saturday*, and the result is a very entertaining article. We only stay to recommend to our readers the article on 'Indian Outfits' on page 738, and pass on to the *Athenæum*. This opens with review of Mr. Symonds's 'Animi Figura.' Of this book the reviewer says that the author was "evidently born to meditate." He elsewhere says that Mr. Symonds seems "a born meditator, and circumstances appear to have fostered within him the meditative temper." The following sonnets are entitled 'The Thought of Death':—

Will not the large life of the Universe
  Fulfil its children?—Haply 'twere enough
  Like April snakes to cast the treacherous slough
  Of fleshly stupors that the soul immerse.
Who knows if Death, miscalled the primal curse,
  Be not life's crown of blessings? Stern and rough,
  His breath perchance will sever at a puff
  The birth-bred vapours that our sun amerce.
The self that binds thought, feeling, flesh in one,
  Is form, not matter; nay, whate'er we see,
  Hath form; blank matter is a name or nought.
Shall then each point of vital unity
  Perish? Or shall new webs of life be spun
  To clasp it quivering in the skein of thought?
These questions all men ask; but none can make
  Fit answer for their anguish here below.
  The howling whirlwinds of existence blow
  Onward for ever o'er an endless lake:
We watch the struggling barks around us take
  Their fated course, and that is all we know;
  They sail, they sink; no sign the waters show;
  While straining myriads follow in our wake.
The force that speeds our flight we cannot see:
  No voice of man or God survives the storm;
  Nor 'mid the weltering waves hath any form
Risen to fill the vast vacuit:
  Nay, if at times there stream athwart the night
  Dome-forkèd flame, it dazzles but to blight.

We must find space, too, for one other, part of a poem on 'Personality':—

I know not what I am.—Oh dreadful thought!—
  Nor know I what my fellow creatures are:
  Between me and the world without, a bar
  Impalpable of adamant is wrought.
Each self, from its own self concealed, is caught
  Thus in a cage of sense, sequestered far
  From comradeship, calling as calleth star
  To star across blank intermediate naught.
His own self no man sees, and none hath seen
  His brother's self. Nay, lovers, though they sigh
  "There is no room for aught to come between
Our blended souls in this felicity,"
  Startling from sleep, shall find a double screen
  Built 'twixt two sundered selves—and both must die.

Further on we find an obituary notice of Mr. Scott Russell, the eminent engineer and ship-builder. The writer says of him that is private life Mr. Russell was greatly valued. "He was generous to a fault, and always endeavoured to contrive that his friends should share whatever success he himself enjoyed. His mind was essentially original on all points; even the commonest subjects of every-day life were regarded by him from quite new points of view. A temperament more unsuited to business and commercial transactions never existed." We may add to this that he was one of the handsomest and geniallest specimens of an elderly gentleman we even remember to have met.—The *Spectator* writes rather a shrewd though bold article on the 'Charm of Garibaldi.' Wherein did it lie? He failed as a legislator entirely. As a general, he was far from a great conqueror. He was beaten at Rome and at Mentana, and was utterly unsuccessful in France. He was a bad writer, and no great thinker. His utterances were characterised by a feminine screaminess which to Northern Europeans is detestable. Mazzine thought him an inspired idiot, while to Englishmen he appeared as a grand child. There was nothing in either his religious or political creed to attract the sympathies of England. "Wherein, then, lay the charm? We think it lay in the two words 'unselfishness' and 'heroism,' which, when found together under circumstances in which both can be fully perceived, exert over the masses of mankind a sort of supernatural charm, till they are content to believe without either seeing or knowing." The following paragraph embodies a very speculative idea:—

It seems a strange and even absurd thing to say, but we have never been able to resist an impression that circumstances, and, perhaps, the age, spoiled Garibaldi's career. His character would have fitted him best for the part of a new religious leader. With a little more knowledge and a faith, that royal nature of his would have made of converts and devotees, and he would have founded a sect which might have made Italy Christian, or have changed the whole character of the peasantry of France. The feeling he excited in his followers was precisely that evoked by great religious teachers, and like that, appeared to be independent of any alteration from events. Mentana no more broke his influence than Ohod broke the influence of Mahommed, and he was as fully believed to be a democrat after he had crowned Victor Emanuel, as Mr. Wesley was believed to be a Churchman after he began ordaining his own preachers. We can imagine Garibaldi controlling a vast religious organisation almost without orders, raying out devoted missionaries to the ends of the earth, and infusing new fervour into them in strange, half-unintelligible epistles, which, after all, resemble nothing so much, in their half-poetic, half-angry screaminess, as some of Mahommed's Suras. That he would have been greater in that capacity we cannot say, perhaps it is enough to have enfranchised eleven millions. But he certainly would have been more intelligible to posterity, which will be sorely puzzled to account for a man apparently

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without a mind, in whom three nations at least believed, who took a kingdom as a passenger in a railway train, and with all Italy at his feet lived an unmeditative anchoret on a little island in the Mediterranean.

We conclude with some selections from the Literary Gossip of the *Athenæum*.—A literary treasure of singular appositeness has just turned up in the form of a preface, written by Thackeray for the second edition of his 'Irish Sketch Book,' but suppressed by the publishers as being too out-spoken. This preface, which forms a long essay on the political situation in Ireland, will shortly be printed in the *Century Magazine*. In it Thackeray strongly supports not merely the disestablishment of the Established Church, which, he say, "will no more grow in Ireland than a palm-tree in St. Paul's Churchyard," but even the repeal of the Union. He goes so far as to venture on a prophecy that the latter concession will be eventually wrung from Sir Robert Peel. The paper is said to be written in Thackeray's most vivacious and most characteristic style, and will form a curious contrast to those acid comments by Carlyle on Irish affairs which are now also appearing in the *Century Magazine*.—At the request of the family of Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Theodore Martin has agreed to write a memoir of his life, and for this purpose has been furnished by Lady Lyndhurst with letters and other documents. The communication of letters from other quarters is solicited. The work will be published by Mr. Murray.—Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged in writing a new serial story, the publication of which will begin next month. In this work the question of vivisection is placed in a new point of view by tracing the effect of the habitual practice of cruelty on human character. The story will be translated into the French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Swedish languages, by special arrangement with the author.—Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has been making a somewhat lengthy sojourn in Ireland, has just returned to London. We understand that a new work in connexion with Ireland may shortly be expected from his pen.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have in the press a new book by a new writer, which is said to be of more than average merit. It is a humorous and fantastic romance called 'Vice Versâ,' and will be published on the 20th inst.—The death of Garibaldi has led Messrs. Cassell & Co. to think of issuing a sixpenny edition of his novel, 'The Rule of the Monk.' It will be ready in a few days.

Outports.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON ABBÉ CONRAUX IN MANCHURIA.

You have not been troubled with emanations over my signature for a long time, and my desire now is to place before your readers what I have good reason for believing to be a correct version of the outrage on the person of M. Conraux—alluded to in your issue of 6th inst. Two French missionaries—Pères A. Raquit and T. B. Raffard—after making the fullest inquiries at Hu-lan where they went with faint hope of finding their colleague still alive, returned with him to Pâ-yen-sū-sū on a stretcher on 20th June. It will be as well to explain the object of M. Conraux's visit to Hu-lan Ho (胡蘭河) and what occurred previous to the scenes in which he was one of the victims.

On 31st May the master in charge of the Hu-lan Catholic school, by name Huang Tsz-han (黃子翰) arrived at Pâ-yen-sū-sū (Province of Hei-lung Kiang) and informed the missionaries that two of the persons from whom some ground had been purchased at Hu-lan had been arrested. These two persons are Hou (侯) and Tou (竇)—a third, Fu (傅), had escaped. The ground was bought openly in the name of the T'ien Chu T'ang. The Chief Military Mandarin of the city, the Fu Tu-t'ung, wanted to force the vendors into returning the money which had been paid, and threatened to turn them out of such possessions as they still retained. In consequence of such threats, and to prevent if possible the sufferings of poor people whose only guilt was having parted with their property fairly to French missionaries whose passports give them a perfect right to purchase, it was decided that Father Conraux should go to Hu-lan and beg the Fu Tu-t'ung to await the result of an appeal to the superior authorities, engaging that, meanwhile, rather than that innocent countrymen should be punished, no building should be put on the acquired territory. The original owners of the ground, Yü (于) and Kuoh (郭), had been compelled by the mandarin agents to institute a lawsuit against Hou, Tou, and Fu the sellers, so as to prevent any building, even for an ordinary residence, and the Fu Tu-t'ung had announced the beginning of such lawsuit officially. The Governor of Pù Kuei (卜魁) was made acquainted by the missionaries with all these transactions early in May. No reply has been received, but from what his instructions to the Fu Tu-t'ung of Hu-lan have evidently been you will see that the Governor has incurred grave responsibilities anent the sad events which I shall endeavour to describe.

Father Conraux arrived at Hu-lan on 3rd June, and resided in a small house or tenement, 20ft. × 18ft. consisting of two compartments, and used as a school for the children of newly-made converts. This tenement was on the ground referred to as purchased by the T'ien Chu T'ang. On 4th June being received by the Fu Tu-t'ung Pôh (博棣阿), this gentleman stated that the title was nullified because the original owners Yü and Kuoh had not consented. He desired to see the contracts of sale to Hou, Tou and Fu, in order to ascertain whether they were in accordance with the duplicates in the hands of Yü and Kuoh, who sold in perpetuity with the condition of a small rent (peppercorn rent I suppose is meant) and full power to resell. The following day (5th June) M. Conraux sent his servant Huang King-kuei (黃慶桂) with the contracts, as requested by the Fu Tu-t'ung. On comparing them with the duplicates, all was found in order. The Fu Tu-t'ung's assessors who compared the documents hypocritically advised Yü and Kuoh to desist from opposing the title acquired by the T'ien Chu T'ang, and simply to ratify all that had been done. Yü and Kuoh carefully abstained from giving consent, knowing perfectly well that if they gave in they would incur the revenge of the mandarins. On 8th June M. Conraux sent for a reply from the Fu Tu-t'ung, who told the messenger that he could not himself settle the matter, as, although by treaty it was allowed to buy ground and build and he would not make opposition thereto, it was necessary to come to terms with Yü and Kuoh, when he would ratify the result. Notwithstanding the Fu Tu-t'ung's fair promises—Hou and Tou (Fu being still at large) were taken to the Yamên on 9th and thrown on their knees till 7 p.m., so they should annul their contracts. This they refused to do.

On 10th June, M. Conraux requested an audience of the Fu Tu-t'ung, but was refused. On 12th, word was sent to him by the Fu Tu-t'ung that he had better await for two or three days an answer from the Governor of Pù Kuei, and he waited patiently from 12th to 15th, during which time the scheme was hatched which was to end so fearfully. Was this the answer to be expected from Pù Kuei, I wonder?

About 6 p.m. on the 15th June, as M. Conraux was leaving his room, he saw a crowd of soldiers, judging from their grey clothing, turning the corner of the street; but they were not in usual uniform or buttoned, and were armed ostensibly with sticks known as *fu-pang*. They were in a great state of excitement, and uttering loud cries and threats.

M. Conraux entered his room, the only other occupant of the house being his cook, who was preparing the evening meal. The soldiers, who seemed suddenly transformed into brigands, soon cleared away the slight paling made of millet stalks, and surrounded the house. One fellow, decently dressed, got to the door of the room and saluted the priest, who asked what he wanted and what the noise meant. Before any answer could be returned, the soldiers rushed into the room through the door and the broken windows, and rained blows from sticks and fists on the unarmed foreigner, who was pushed till brought up against a piece of furniture used as an altar. In the hope of frightening them away, and also for fear of leaving a dangerous weapon in their hands, M. Conraux took up his revolver, lying on the furniture, intending to fire it off in the air at once for fear it might be used against himself. But before he could put his finger on the trigger he was thrown over, and beaten unmercifully. Whilst he was making the most strenuous efforts to disengage his right arm and hand which held the revolver, the latter went off and one of the worst assassins fell at his feet. This soldier, a mandarin with copper button, is named Wu (吳) and his family live in the village of Pao Kia Woa Pêng (包家窩棚) some 40 *li* north of Hu-lan. After the revolver went off—in attempting to fire which M. Conraux's only object was to avoid its being used against himself—it was snatched away from him and several more shots were fired. He was thrown down, a rope was put round his neck, and he was dragged into the yard. In less time than I can write it they tied him up hand and foot, and there being nothing more to fear from him, the curs beat him to their hearts' content. Finally a cart was got and poor M. Conraux was hauled on the back of it by the scoundrels and tied to it by the neck and feet, although he was freely bleeding. Another victim was already on the cart for the schoolmaster Huang Tsz-han, hearing the noise, left his school, which had been removed to make room for the Abbé, was laid hold of, thrown down, beaten, and chained up. The cart being set in motion, one can only imagine the tortures M. Conraux and his native friend must have suffered, for we know from experience that even in vigorous health, on good roads and with bedding and pillows to soften the shaking, there is not any pleasure in carriage travelling in China. The road to the river (about 5 *li* long) was selected, and the vehicle was surrounded by the butchers, who seemed quite elated at the wonderful victory they had achieved, and called out "Let's drown," "Let's drown them." It is to be remarked that during these outrages, and in fact right through to the end, yamên-people and soldiers only appear to have been concerned. M. Conraux discovered that he was losing much blood and that he was badly wounded in the left thigh—which was pierced through and through by a shot. The bullet's direction was from front to back, but when this wound was inflicted he has not the remotest idea. Perhaps in his room, or in the yard, or the cart; anyhow, being beaten almost to death, he could not be expected to pay particular attention to the kind of weapon used. Slowly the cart proceeded through the silent and terrified crowd of people, the soldiers diverting themselves

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by slapping or spitting on M. Conraux's face. On their meeting a Bannerman he was invited to support the scoundrelism by renewed assaults.

What was the chief authority about? The Fu Tu-t'ung must have been aware of his soldiers' attempts to assassinate a missionary—a foreigner. Neither he nor his officers appeared to stop the crime. When they got to the river, the leader of the procession took another road, and M. Conraux, seeing that he was not to be drowned, thought he was doomed to lose his head on the execution-ground; instead of which he was taken to the Yamên, at the further extremity of the City, where he arrived as night was coming on, amidst the sound of gongs to collect the soldiers from all quarters,—as the Fu Tu-t'ung feared the Christians might rebel; whereas the poor people thought more of flight. There, in the Fu Tu-t'ung's own courtyard or Yamên, the cart remained till midnight, with the two victims still tied thereon, and subject to the uncontrolled fury and ill-will of the soldiery. On his entry into the tribunal M. Conraux clearly recognised in the middle of his tormentors a blue-buttoned mandarin named Wu-erh-king-ê, (烏爾卿額) vulgarly called Wu Pai-mao (烏白毛). This gentleman was smoking a pipe and enjoying the proceedings, but he was uncovered. Later on M. Conraux saw other mandarins wearing buttons, but could not recognise them.

During these many hours of agony the priest and the native had to submit to all the cruelties that can be imagined. Every object that could be used became an instrument of torture. Sticks, fans, pipes, even the planks of the cart were made use of to contuse the poor fellows. The fellows tried to gouge out their eyes, the blackness and traces of which will not soon die out. Feet, legs, arms and shoulders are covered with big blotches. Nose, forehead and head were bleeding, whilst the face was hidden with the blood, saliva, earth and tobacco-powder heaped upon it, and thrown into his eyes and mouth. I hardly like to tell all the indignities M. Conraux had to bear, but wishing to state the truth and nothing extenuate I am obliged to add that he was deprived of his clothing, beaten on the stomach, thighs and other parts of his person, particularly where he was shot, and lighted pipes applied to his parts. Parched with thirst he called for water, and was at once inundated with urine. His hair was pulled out and the rope round his neck was tightened so that he was all but strangled. Many times of course M. Conraux fainted from the effects of such barbarity, and I leave you to think what he must have suffered during these terrible six hours. It is extraordinary such things could be done to a Catholic missionary in these days of Chinese civilisation, under the eyes of the Fu Tu-t'ung, and in his very Yamên. Oh, ye treaties!

Poor M. Conraux bore his troubles as patiently as possible, in the belief that he was suffering for the faith. Once he admits crying out, when his eyes seemed to start out of his head from under the fingers of his executioners. Long after midnight he and the schoolmaster were taken from the cart to be interrogated by a kind of Court, composed of eight blue-buttoned and white-buttoned mandarins, Wu-erh-king-ê seeming to be President. With his hands still tied behind his back he was put on a bench and held up by two satellites. He could not say a word on account of the blood, mud, and tobacco in his mouth, so they touched his lips with water, when he was able to mutter a few words, in reply to the numerous questions put to him. There he remained till daylight, having undergone a pretended examination of his wounds, and made to sign his deposition, such as it might be, for which purpose his hands were untied. At sunrise he was placed again on a cart and marched off, under command of the famous Wu-erh-king-ê, supported by runners, to the house where he had been attacked the day before. Everything seemed however to have been wrecked in his humble dwelling, and the doors and windows were broken to pieces. Under these circumstances he was glad to accept the hospitality of a neighbour.

From the behaviour of the people or populace I may form the opinion that the missionaries are very welcome at Hu-lan. Many of the unconverted visited M. Conraux and sympathised with him over his misfortunes, and evinced great disgust at the treatment he had received. *The mandarins are solely to blame for the whole affair, and appear to be the only guilty parties.* Many things have been stolen by the soldiers during the sacking of the house, and the inventory has been sent to the Fu Tu-t'ung!

Pâ-yen-sū-sū (巴彥蘇蘇) where M. Conraux was taken care of by his two friends, Raquit and Raffard, is about 600 (six hundred) miles from here, to the north-east. My information comes directly from there, and I am glad to learn that M. Conraux is slowly recovering.

PHILO-COREANUS.

Newchwang, 17th July.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF MISSIONARIES IN SHANTUNG.

We have been favoured with the perusal of an interesting private document, describing the state of affairs in the interior of North China. It is remarkable on two grounds: first, as showing the active and malignant hatred of missionaries which distinguishes the mandarins; secondly, as showing the unprecedented enthusiasm with which the people, both converts and non-converts, have recorded their vote in favour of missionaries and against their own authorities. The following extracts, which we have been kindly permitted to make at our discretion, will set this in a clear light. The writer begins by a reference to the protracted struggle that missionaries have had to maintain with the magistrate of Tê Chou, who, in league with the literati and 'gentry,' had resolved to drive out foreigners. This official was said to have been "peremptorily removed," and a proclamation was issued by the Intendant of Circuit forbidding interference with missionaries and converts. We now quote from the letter before us:—

One individual who was actually arrested by the U.S. Consul for assaulting him, and afterwards released by the magistrate, was by the last settlement to be punished, and the gross libels of which I wrote in my last, were to be "rigorously investigated." To an outsider inexpert in Chinese affairs, this decision of the Foreign Office in Peking might seem to end the matter. That it does not end it, is due to the strong and bitter feeling of opposition to foreigners which the case of the Presbyterians at Chi-nan Fu, now protracted over a whole year, has excited at the Provincial Capital, and the almost perfect unanimity in practical opposition to foreigners of both officials and literati (whatever the former may affect to do in obedience to explicit orders from Peking), but chiefly to the strangely loose relation, for an absolute government, which exists between the Provinces and the Central Government. There are several Governors-General who exercise almost Imperial sway (under certain limitations) over vast areas. The Governor-General of the Hukuang, (Hunan and Hupei) rules 45 millions of people, almost numerically the equivalent of nations like Great Britain, France, or the United States. If there are complaints, as in our case, to the Legation, the latter brings them to the notice of the Foreign Office (Tsung-li Yamên), a Bureau which merely refers the case back to the Governor-General (or Governor, as in this Province) who is able on his part to make any counter-representation he pleases, and protract the matter *ad infinitum*. If the Legation should regard the case as of no special importance, nothing would ever be done by the Chinese, beyond a report that all is settled. In our case, happily, the difficulty of inertia in the Legation did not exist. Mr. Holcombe exerted himself with great energy and success, and fortunately the exigencies of the Corean Treaty overmatched any disgust which was natural at the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The Foreign Office acted energetically and in good faith, with the theoretical result known to you. Now the for the results practically. We have sent a man to Chi-nan Fu, and to Tê Chou at different times, since the "peremptory removal" of the magistrate, and he has learned on abundant evidence from a great variety of sources all from within the yamêns, the following facts: The removed official is regarded as a hero, and one who has been successful in the expulsion of foreigners—as in the case of Mr. Zuck, U.S. Consul at Tientsin, mobbed in Tê Chou early in May, and of Mr. Taylor his Interpreter. The new magistrate appointed temporarily (for 100 days) has been bought up by the former one, whose retainers in great numbers are still occupying the Yamên and doing the public business, just as if the magistrate were temporarily absent. The family of the official are still in the yamên (a violation of all known Chinese usage) and a son of the peremptorily removed magistrate has sent a large delegation of 'gentry' from the city of Tê Chou to Chi-nan Fu, to beg the provincial authorities there to send the ex-magistrate back to his former post. Instead of being 'degraded' as Mr. Holcombe was made to understand, this official has been assigned to a new post, of which the official notification has been issued, with the general understanding at the Provincial Capital, that after a short term there merely to "save the face" of the Foreign Office in Peking, he is to be returned to Tê Chou! The people in the Yamên in Chi-nan Fu openly say, and mean it, that Shantung affairs are in the hands of Shantung officials, and that other officials at Peking cannot dictate to them. All this has been reported to the Legation, and while it is not to be supposed that the case will or can end so, it is necessary to understand these things to know why a case that is disposed of is not finished. A single incident will show the temper of this magistrate and his followers. After Mr. Zuck's mobbing experiences, the magistrate at Tê Chou engaged a theatrical company, which gave performances lasting half a month, accompanied with feasting, music, and other tokens of joy, in honour of the great victory over foreigners. At the close, he ordered the actors to represent the Burning of Foreign Houses, and the Massacre of Foreigners, in a kind of impromptu farce (or tragedy), which was done in presence of the magistrate and of all the officials of Tê Chou!

Mr. Porter with his family arrived here June 30th. The very next day several leading men in the village sent a messenger to us to say that they wished to take some formal cognizance of the fact that we are coming among them permanently. In China, as they observed, when a new family arrive, or a new house is built, there is what they call a 'kettle-heating,' corresponding to our house-warming. Not knowing western notions, they sent to inquire if such a ceremony would be agreeable to us, and if so on what plan. In justification they declared that the missionaries had been here more or less for nearly fifteen years, and that whatever outsiders might say or think they

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knew and wished others to know, that the missionaries are a good class of immigrants, (not to be kept out by an Exclusion Bill) that the Doctrine is excellent, and the medical work, which is after all the most convincing because the most tangible benefit, is true virtue. Their idea was to present us, in Chinese style, with an ornamental Tablet to be hung in the gateway, extolling both our doctrines and our drugs. A proposition of this sort, wholly unexampled in our observation or in anything we have ever heard of in China—coming from people who might be expected to know what they are about, and at a time when the contiguous District Magistrate has for a year been moving heaven and earth to get us mobbed, and driven out, when the vilest stories about our church (which fortunately no one ever believed) have been industriously circulated in an official or semi-official manner everywhere, and when the high Provincial Authorities at the capital two days' journey distant, have virtually committed themselves to the task of expelling foreigners by sublatent methods—such a proposition it would be difficult to decline. The formal recognition on the part of the village of P'ang-chia that two more families have been added, was fixed for the eleventh of July. The inscription of the Tablet was happily framed so as to contain an allusion both the doctrinal *theory* and to the medical *practice*. These are the words *I Shih Ming Tê* 醫世明德 'The Healing of the World illustrates their Virtue,' the last two characters being a quotation from the opening sentence of the 'Great Learning' (one of the most famous of the Chinese classics). The method in which we were to acknowledge this graceful tribute, was by 'waiting upon' the donors, *i.e.*, providing for them a feast, without which nothing in China, great or small, is ever done. As there are about a hundred families in the villages and each one would send a representative, the waiting is very much more than a name, especially when the nature of a Chinese feast is calmly considered. In fact, the magnitude of the enterprise inspired us with secret terror.

The next day was Sunday, and as the attendance was large, the news was soon wide-spread, that the villagers wished to "glorify the shepherds" with a Tablet. One of the church-members, whose heart as he said was 'touched,' felt that this was a rebuke to the church, should the church members sit calmly by and see the shepherds visibly glorified by a village, mostly heathen, and the Christians never take a part. Perish the thought! Hence the war-cry, "A Church-members' Tablet." The idea spread like prairie-fire. Like the first proposition, it could not be declined, but within it lay slumbering (as we distinctly saw) a whole herd of wild white elephants. How could we possibly manage to entertain so many? Who could or would superintend the immense preparations necessary? But the Chinese have a simple method of doing everything. A few leading men from the village were invited to a preliminary feast, and requested to take on their broad shoulders all the infinite details, which they most kindly and cordially did. A few days later, however, we ran into a most unexpected snare. A number of people in an outside village, hearing of the movement, coolly assembled, ordered a Tablet on their own account, and then sent word that they wished to present their offering at the same time as the others. The motive was gratitude for Famine Relief, and for medical treatment. This enterprise had been carried so far before we had a chance to interpose, that there was no stopping it. Another fifty were thus added to our guests! More singular, however, was the way in which the idea seemed to take elsewhere. Within a week, all the villages about had heard of something tremendous to be done here on the 11th. Some said it was a great theatrical performance, added to the feast. Other villages soon tried to get permission to send Tablets. Formal applications were received from about half a dozen, and if the most positive refusal had not been given, within a week there would had been scores of others no doubt—for the Famine Relief extended to nearly 120 villages, and "medical treatment" is beyond all count. In one village we happened to know that the gong was beaten, and the whole town summoned to a meeting under some trees in front of a temple. The business being stated, proved to be the announcement: 'All the other villages are presenting tablets to the Shepherds, and why not we?' One of our colporteurs, a native of the place, had extreme difficulty in persuading them to relinquish the plan—or at least await further advices. A great deal of this enthusiasm is only the zeal of a flock of sheep to jump into a thicket after a leader, but there is probably a certain percentage of latent gratitude, which Chinese custom does not give much expression to, except in such ways. These incidents certainly go to show that the people are not hostile to missionaries, whatever the magistrates may say or do—certainly not these people. Besides the three Tablets already referred to, a very considerable number of villages requested permission to present ornamental scroll-couplets, a method of exhibiting respect only inferior in dignity to that of the wooden tablet. The first of these scrolls sent (with no previous notice) was from a village where we once had three church-members, dropped some years ago, because they never came to meeting. On examining the names of the donors, written on the scrolls, they were found to be those of the excommunicated church members, who are joined by 'others.' Among the villages which decided to make this kind of presentation, and were very urgent to be allowed to do so, was K'u-shui-p'u, the very village where the parties live against whom the Tê Chou magistrate a few weeks ago brought his infamous libels. Both the Chinese and the Mohammedans, who constitute a large proportion of the inhabitants, united in the offer, which we were compelled to decline from our inability to entertain so many guests. Several other offers were in like manner declined, but four pairs of scrolls were presented after all, two of them inscribed to Po Heng-li (Mr. Porter) as an acknowledgment of the supernatural virtue which his medical skill exhibits! The most enormous preparations were made for the entertainment of the great numbers expected on the 11th. The provisions accumulated seemed to be adapted to entertain a State Fair. Four tremendous hogs, forty-five chickens, above fifty salt fish, one thousand eggs, six hundred pounds of steamed bread-cakes, between three thousand and four thousand separate cakes, whole tubs of wines, etc., etc., were laid in in advance. On the preceding day an expansive structure of mats, in the shape of a temple, and with several compartments, was erected in our yard in which to hold the feasts. The reception room for guests, was 15×35 feet, flanked by smaller rooms 15×15, while the main room for the dining tables was 42×50 feet. All these spaces were eventually filled with tables. In addition to this there was an outer room 25×35 and a pavilion for the bands. About 9 a.m. the representatives of the village of P'ang-chia-chuang appeared at the gates with a brass-band blowing doleful Chinese music. About one hundred and forty church members had already assembled, mostly from outside villages from one mile to fifteen miles distant. Their functions were to greet the natives of this village, now assembled to do honour to the shepherds, whom the church-members regarded as their property. Our post was to go out into the street, salute the villagers, and escort them into the court-yard, filing between the double lines of church-members, who followed behind the shepherds, and brought up to the rear. The two tablets were deposited on two tables and brought in by four men each. On arriving at the outer apartment of the mat-tabernacle, the villagers standing on one side, and the church-members on the other, a doxology was sung, and a prayer offered in recognition of the Christian character of the occasion. The villagers saluted the shepherds and the shepherds simultaneously saluted the villagers, and then the villagers and church-members saluted each other. After this, the church-members and shepherds exchanged greetings in a similiar formal and appropriate manner. At a later stage, the Tablet from the adjacent village was received with like ceremonies and salutations. The tax on the culinary department was so great that it was necessary to separate the guests with two divisions, the villagers presenting Tablets being the guests of honour, and the church-members as deputy-hosts, waiting until late in the p.m. before it was possible to entertain them. On taking their departure, the P'ang-chia-chuang and other Tablet-bearing villagers, were escorted to the streets, in due Chinese style.

The intelligence of all this amazing hubbub had spread far and wide, as already mentioned, but it was accompanied with an incidental circumstance upon which we had not counted. Spectators came from all the villages about, and from some half a day's journey distant. The report had gone out that there was to be an exhibition of foreign curiosities, such as railways, music-boxes, telegraphs, electric batteries, and many rare valuables, of which we are in reality almost totally innocent. Arrived at the place, the crowd discovered to their disgust that a high village-wall and an inner wall prevented anything from being seen. But a part of the village-wall commands our compound. This was packed all day. Other crowds scaled the walls of the compound, and hung there in joyful misery for hours at a time. The neighbouring trees were employed as reserved seats from morning to night. Yet but a minute fraction could see anything, as it was impossible to allow such a horde free ingress without restraint. Outside the appearance of densely packed heads was like one of the Chinese Fairs. Peddlers of water-melons and cakes came and set up booths at our gate and drove a brisk trade. All day the people patiently or impatiently waited, steaming and stewing, hoping they should see some miracle or other curio. In the middle of the afternoon, in the midst of the feast, we opened the gates and let everybody in by relays. Fortunately my house is as yet quite empty, and they were welcome to make 'the grand tour' (under suitable guidance) from garret to cellar. In this way more than 1,200 people—mostly from a distance, (number taken by actual census) were enabled to 'unloose their anxiety' as to what a foreign house is like. The interminable processions continued for nearly two hours. Fully 1,500 persons must have been admitted, and it is certain that hundreds had gone away as different times, before the entrance was allowed. "Crowd?" said one of the church-members, speaking of the jam outside, "why the crowd in Heaven can't be so great!" Yet had it been certainly known that admission would be had, we could easily have collected as many thousands as there were hundreds by a few days' notice. We live in a populous 'country parish.' The Tablet from this village was accompanied with a sheet of red paper, containing a list of eighty-seven names of the donors embracing every family in the village, and representatives of each of the families were actually present. I spoke above of a proposed Tablet from

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K'u Shui P'u. I have since heard that the poor people there—both Chinese and Mahommedans—when consulted as to their ability to contribute, declared that they would do so, if they were obliged to break up their cooking kettles and sell the iron (a proverbial expression for being reduced to the last gasp), such was their recollection of the mercies of the Famine Year. Amid a good deal of merely superficial following a leader, there is considerable independence of judgment, and some real gratitude. Ten years ago—the first time I ever visited Shantung—the church membership there was eight—one man three women, and four girls—all except the first-named in one village. The contrast between 1872 and 1882 is striking.

The total numbers present at our feast, could not have been has than four hundred, besides a large number fed the preceding and following days while at work. The whole affair came unsought and undesired. It could not have been refused, and it was impossible to see to what it would grow. It was an occasion not to be missed, and not to be repeated. Coming as it did we accepted it, in the classical language of the third tablet :—欽若天命 "Reverently Obeying the Decree of Heaven !"

Since the first part of the letter was written, I have learned that the Tê Chou magistrate has removed his family from Tê Chou to take office as mentioned. The Legation will make prompt complaint, as soon as the facts are ascertained.

PEKING.

The weather here has been extremely hot, yet everybody is later in going to the Hills than usual. Sir Robert Hart keeps up his pleasant Wednesday garden-parties, but two Wednesdays have been pouring with rain. On the 14th there was a grand *fête* at the French Legation in honour of the Republic and the storming of the Bastille. It rained hard all day nearly, but luckily it cleared up about eight o'clock, and we found the grounds illuminated with two thousand lanterns, red, white, and blue, and fireworks going on. Afterwards there was dancing in the great pavilion. We have had some excellent music here lately. A Mr. Twiss has paid us a visit, who plays the violin splendidly. Unfortunately there is no Hall in Peking to be hired, and an artist must be indebted to the community for a room. However he gives a concert at Tientsin and I believe intends to try his fortune also at Shanghai. There is no doubt of his being a very fine performer.

TIENTSIN.

Two members of the gang of thieves who robbed the native bank on the 14th ult. were captured at Shen-chu-ku, a place some fourteen *li* distant, and brought here yesterday. This promptitude was probably due to an order issued by the new Viceroy that if within three days none of the men were caught the magistrate would lose his rank and button; and the official consequently set about his work in earnest. The two who have been arrested are lads of twenty years old or thereabouts, who have apparently served for some time as soldiers. They are also said to be opium-smokers.

Our market is bad both in exports and imports. Even the storekeepers, who generally stick to a fixed price, have been compelled to lower their rates to work off their stocks. This depression is caused by the absence of water in the rivers, which interferes seriously with the up-country trade. Small retail merchants are selling off their stocks at a reduction of 40 per cent.!

July 17th.

NANKING.

Last Chinese New Year a T'ung-wên Kuan or School of Sciences was established here by His Excellency Liu Kun-yi the then Viceroy of the Liang Kiang under the mastership of Mr. Shên Tun-ho, a young English-speaking Chinese gentleman. Since that time it has been succeeding very well. There are now twenty scholars, whose ages range from nine to twenty years ; each of them gets board and lodging at the Arsenal and three dollars pocket money per month. The books in use include Wilson's Reader and Speller, besides several kinds of English standard works, with geographies, arithmetics, and histories of different European countries. Mr. Shên commenced his operations on virgin soil. He had to begin with the alphabet, and now, after five months, the boys are able to copy in splendid handwriting anything that is placed before them. Their progress in writing has been astonishing ; in speaking, however, they appear to experience a good deal of difficulty. They are instructed in Chinese as well as in English, and are being trained in the science of telegraphy.

FOOCHOW.

We have just received intelligence of the capsizing of a ferry boat at Lingpo, on which, it is estimated, there were over a hundred passengers. The number of lives lost has not at present been ascertained, but we understand that it must be considerable.

The execution of three native soldiers took place at the Arsenal at Pagoda Anchorage a few days ago. It appears that as No. 13 China gunboat was returning from Taiwan, these unfortunate men, with others, had the audacity to board that vessel by some means, and try to effect a *squeeze*, by hindering her progress. For their rashness, they have lost their heads ; a sentence which they appeared to treat with utter indifference, none of them, we learn, even attempting to find a substitute to receive the punishment awarded.

The suicide of a girl at Pagoda Anchorage occurred on Thursday evening last (6th inst.) The deceased, who although barely seventeen years of age, married some eight months ago a marine on one of the Chinese gunboats, and her husband threatening to desert from the service and also leave her, appears to have deranged her mind. Upon the evening in question, after some altercation upon the former subject with her aunt, the unfortunate girl procured a rope and hanged herself in a most methodical manner the body being shortly afterwards discovered, warm, though lifeless. Suicide appears to run in this family as only a few weeks previously, the relative alluded to, made a similar attempt upon her own life, but but did not succeed in accomplishing her object.

The Foochow weekly market report of the 7th inst says *inter alia* " Settlements since the 30th ultimo have been 34,757 chests at Tls. 5 to 33 per picul, and arrivals from the country, during the period, are computed at 16,876 chests. During the early part of the week large settlements were made of flavoury kinds at the decline quoted in last report ; later purchases shew an advance of from ½ to one Tael. per picul. Panyong Teas have been in great demand, and prices for Medium sorts shew an advance of fully Tls. 2 per picul. Second crop Paklums have also been taken at extreme rates. Common to Medium Saryunes have been in request at gradually hardening prices Common Teas must be quoted Tl. 1 higher. The market closes very firm for all grades.

The rice harvest has commenced rather earlier this year than usual, and the crops appear considerably above the average, not only being full in the ear, but long in the straw. We imagine however, that had the crops been allowed to stand a few days longer, they would have been benefitted by the present propitious weather. As the Chinese however sow, plant, and reap, by the rules laid down in their almanack, had they diverged from the latter, and a bad harvest ensued, they could not as is their wont, have attributed their ill-luck to Joss. We learn from the Anchorage that what little rice is cultivated there, promises to yield a fair crop this season. There is a difference of four days in the time between the commencement of harvest at Pagoda and Foochow, the former being the later of the two.

During the few months last year that a number of Native soldiers were billetted at the Anchorage, no less than thirty died of disease, brought about by their filthy habits, and were duly interred. Upon the departure of these militiamen,—if even as *such* they can be designated,—the foreign community naturally felt over-joyed at being once more able to breathe a less polluted air and have tried to sink in oblivion, reminiscences of the unwelcome visitors. Last week, however, they were vividly reminded of the past, as the whole of the bodies were disinterred and openly cremated. When even our Chinese informant shuddered, upon attempting to describe the noxious odour arising from the bodies undergoing the process of cremation, we cannot help feeling compassion for the Pagodean community.

We notice that the s.s. *Afghan*, which left for London on the 16th inst., took 1,902,700 lbs. of tea ; and the barque *Irazu* for Melbourne left on the same date with 368,500 lbs. of tea. Both vessels were despatched by Messrs. Gilman & Co.

We hear from Amoy that the operations for the raising of the s.s. *Pakhoi* have commenced, and there is every hope of the vessel being satisfactorily lifted from the firm bed of sand in which she has for so long been lying. It is expected that the *Pakhoi* will be beached on the 21st inst.

We learn that the weather experienced outside the harbour, especially to the eastward, during the last few days, has been of a roughish description. On Saturday and Sunday (15th and 16th inst.) a heavy and surging sea made the Whistling Buoy on the Min Reef clearly audible at a distance of no less than twelve miles. For so dangerous a coast as that of China, the service of this sonorous contrivance is inestimable, and we imagine these buoys will eventually become more generally used.

A special general meeting of the members of the Foochow Club was duly convened for Friday evening, the 14th inst., to consider the advisability of altering rule 21, which has reference to the playing of billiards on Sunday. The meeting was largely attended, and after a rather animated discussion, the proposition was lost ; there being 38 votes against the proposed amendment, and 25 in its favour. We understand that twelve more votes were recorded for the motion than upon the last occasion of the subject being mooted, which makes the proposers of the amendment sanguine of eventually carrying their point.

Monsieur G. de Bezaure, French Vice-Consul, gave a dinner on the 14th—the date of the French *Fête Nationale*, to commemorate the definitive establishment of the Republic. The representatives of the various Consulates at this port, the Count and Countess de Pourtale's and the members of the French community here received invitations. The toast of the French Republic, proposed by the American Consul, was drunk after dinner.

The departure of the Count de Pourtales (who purports making a short sojourn in France, ere taking the Consulship of Cuba) will be regretted not only by the French,

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but also the English community of this port. We wish the Count and Countess *bon voyage*, and every prosperity in their new location.

Instances of death occasioned directly through gluttony are not of such frequent occurrence amongst the Chinese as might naturally be supposed; by which fact it must be inferred that either a Chinaman's digestive organs are stronger than our own, or else, that their *chow chow* is far easier of digestion. On Saturday (15th), however, a Foochow Mandarin occasioned himself the most agonizing death by attempting to swallow, too rapidly, the peculiar wafer-like substance known by the name of *Kin*, which forms part of a native's diet. All attempts to extricate the congregated substance proved futile, and the unfortunate man died in the most excruciating agony. The remains of the deceased were packed in ice the same day, and sent to Shanghai for interment, although we understand that he was a native of Hongkong.

The sudden decline of the barometer on Saturday (16th), presumably indicated one of those dreaded events of which, as a rule, we have such short warning. Between 4 a.m. and noon, the glass had lowered to the most alarming extent and,—beginning then to vacillate—speedy provision was made to prevent, as far as possible, damage amongst the shipping. By about four p.m., however, all signs of a hurricane had vanished; a gentle and refreshing breeze springing up, being most appreciable after the dull and heavy atmosphere experienced throughout the day. A more agreeable surprise could not be imagined, and we only hope that the prognosticated typhoon is not brewing, and penting up its fury to vent itself eventually with the greater violence. From other ports we learn that the weather of late has been of the roughest description, Shanghai especially suffering. On the 8th inst., business had to be suspended at that port, when undoubtedly the tail end of a typhoon was experienced.—*Foochow Herald.*

AMOY.

His Excellency General Sun Kai-hwa returned yesterday morning (14th) in the gun-vessel *Wee Hoon* from Foochow *en route* to Changchow where he will resume his post of Commandant of the Changchow Division. As the weather was very boisterous the *Wee Hoon* on arrival anchored outside and His Excellency remained on board until the afternoon when the *Wee Hoon* came into harbour.

A violent storm passed over Amoy on Saturday evening, the 15th instant. The weather had been unsettled during the week, a strong gale from the South East being experienced during Friday night. The barometer fell steadily on Saturday and at sundown it was evident that a storm was approaching the port. The s.s. *Namoa* bound for Swatow took shelter in the outer harbour, and the S. S. *Hai Loong* which had left at daylight for Tamsui was signalled at 6 p.m. making for the port. At 8 p.m. the wind freshened from the N.E. and at 9 p.m. veered to the East when the squalls assumed typhoon force, heavy rain falling at the same time. For about an hour the storm raged with great fury, much damage being done to houses on Kulangseu. The premises of the Great Northern Telegraph Company and Marine House were partially unroofed. The scene in the harbour was one of stirring excitement, native boats being driven helplessly before the wind. The German barque *Hammonia* and the Dutch barque *Velox* collided with the s.s. *Castello*, but we do not hear of much damage to either of the three vessels. A sad and fatal accident however occurred during the collision. It appears that when the *Hammonia* collided with the *Castello*, an attempt was made by one of the crew on board the barque to get on to the deck of the steamer, with a little girl, the daughter of Captain Weller, in his arms. In doing so the man fell, and was stunned, the child being precipitated into the water and drowned. The body has not been recovered. At noon on Sunday the *Namoa* which had left at daylight, returned to the port with the Norwegian brig *Kristina Nilsson* in tow. The brig was found near Chapel Island dismasted. Telegraphic communication with Hongkong became interrupted during the height of the storm. The s.s. *Fokien* from Tamsui and s.s. *Foochow* from Swatow experienced no bad weather, so that the typhoon would appear to have travelled across from Formosa, and have been limited to a small compass. The readings of the barometer are as follows:—July 15th, 3 p.m., 29.70; 6 p.m., 29.66: 9 p.m., 29.53. Midnight, 29.70.

We learn that a Chinese boat loaded with poles from Chioh-bê foundered on Saturday evening 15th, during the squall near Tsing-seu; but the crew, nine men all told, were rescued by the Lightkeeper and his assistants.

The Siamese ship *Charon Wattana*, Captain Ulrich, from Bangkok reports that the last days of the voyage they had very rough weather. On Saturday, the 15th instant, when near Chapel Island encountered a typhoon, lost main top-mast and some sails.

We notice that many bodies of Chinese who were drowned during the gale of Saturday (15th) are floating about the harbour and are constantly cast up on the different beaches of Amoy and Kulangsu.

The Chinese steamer *Hwaiyuen*, Captain O. Wilson, from Hongkong bound to Shanghai arrived here yesterday afternoon (19th) and reports strong winds and heavy sea on the 17th instant. Put into Namoa Pass at 6 p.m. and anchored until 5 a.m. the 18th. Put into Amoy in consequence of Third Engineer, Mr. Donald Ross, committing suicide by shooting himself at 1.15 p.m. when three miles N.E. of Chapel Island.

An inquest was held this morning (19th) at H.B.M. Consulate, R. J. Forrest, Esq. presiding: the following gentlemen acted as jurors; Messrs. D. A. Trotter, A. W. Bain and R. B. Fenton. The evidence went to prove that the deceased shot himself yesterday, in his cabin, at about one o'clock. Attracted by the report, Mr. Dixon, a passenger, went to the cabin and found the unfortunate man with a revolver in his hand, two shots having been fired into his mouth. He was still alive but died in about five minutes. Dr. Ringer gave evidence of the *post mortem* and the discovery of one bullet lodged in the brain. A verdict of suicide in a state of temporary insanity was returned. It appears that the deceased was a particularly quiet and sober man. He had been somewhat depressed in spirits of late, but his condition gave no cause for alarm. The body was buried in the Kulangseu Cemetery this morning (19th.)

Mr. T. Watters, British Consul at Taiwan Fu, left yesterday (19th) in the s.s. *Albay*, to take up his new post.

Reports from the country point to a great loss of life during the late typhoon. Near Changchow the country seems to have been flooded, the number who perished being estimated at a thousand.

The s.s. *Kwang tang* reports having been anchored in a bay between Swatow and Hongkong during a typhoon on Monday, 17th instant.

A peculiar wave of anti-foreign feeling has for some time been passing over Amoy. The latest phase is an attack on that very sensitive portion of the human frame the stomach. It seems that the local officials on some flimsy pretext or other have arrested all the men, butchers, cattle dealers and others who are concerned in supplying beef to foreigners. Not only is the action of the officials causing heavy loss to the foreign stores; but great inconvenience, and something more to the wholly community. Prompt action on the part of the Consular body should be at once taken not only to put a stop to the present outrage, but to prevent its recurrence in the future.—*Amoy Gazette.*

COREA.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*:—The following intelligence has reached here from Corea:—With a view of selling hides to Americans only, the Corean Government has prohibited the sale of them to Japanese. The shirtings which formed the principal import from Japan will hereafter be purchased from Americans. The anti-foreign agitation is endeavouring to put a stop to the intercourse with America and Japan. The pro-foreign party is comparatively weak, but is doing its best to gain the victory through the aid of Japan. Whilst the Chinese Government acknowledged the independency of Corea in her treaty with Japan, she is mentioned to be a dependency of China in her treaty with America. Her action has created suspicious among the public. On the 26th May the Chinese ambassador was received in audience by the King, and returned again to his ship. On the same day three English men-of-war arrived at Narsen and concluded a treaty with Corea, the tenor of which is precisely the same as the American treaty. A French man-of-war arrived; but left without making a treaty. On the 29th of the same month, Mr. Hanabusa, our Minister to Corea, was received in audience by the King and presented his credentials. The King had great pleasure in receiving him, and he was also entertained by the Corean Ministers. The King expressed his thanks to the Japanese military instructors, who are drilling the native troops. The *Chaosen Shimpo* stopped its publication.

Twelve policemen will shortly be sent to Ninsen, Corea.

The following report has reached here from Corea:—Many thousand people on Utsurio island had planned an insurrection, but fortunately the ringleaders were arrested before it broke out. The contest between the Chinese and Japanese parties, into which the Ministers are divided, is still going on, and the former seem to have more adherents than the latter, but among the people a belief is prevalent to the effect that Japan is just in the prime of her power, as she exacted an indemnity from China in the Formosa affair and annexed the Loochoo Islands. A memorial was lately forwarded to the Prime Minister, advising the cultivation of the friendship with Japan instead of that with England. When the English men-of-war were at Ninsen one of her officers visited the arrived *Iwaki Kan* and is said to have remarked that the capital was a regular repository for garbage, which would have to be removed before a British legation could be established there.

The reported conclusion of treaties of commerce between the United States and Great Britain with Corea, will give interest to any statistics of use in forming an estimate of extent and nature of the trade heretofore conducted between the last named country and Japan, by virtue of the treaty made in February 1876. The customs returns present some interesting figures respecting the trade conducted at the ports of Fusan and Gensan, the former enjoying about seven-eighths of the whole.

The returns available begin for the year ending June 1879, and terminate with the half year ending December 1880; and totals show a very considerable progressive increase in exports and imports, both of which have almost doubled in the last named six months. The total trade, divided into imports and exports, shows in *gold yen*:—

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	Total. yen.	Imports.	Exports.
Year 1878-79.	845,000	395,000	450,000
,, 1879-80.	1,427,000	614,000	813,000
½ ,, 1880 81.	1,585,000	678,000	907,000
	3,857,000	1,687,000	2,170,000

The principal articles sent to Corea are grey shirtings and lawns of common manufacture, bought in the settlements of Yokohama and Kobe and transhipped thence to Fusan by the steamers running monthly. Of commodities of Japanese production copper is the only one that deserves notice. Of the total import into Corea of yen 1,687,000 in the period under notice, a division shows :—

	Japanese products.	Cotton m'factures.	Cotton yarn.	Dye staffs.	Sundries.
1878-79	54,000	275,000	....	....	66,000
1879 80	63,000	490,000	13,000	28,000	20,000
½ of 1880-81	84,000	498,000	14,000	31,000	51,000
	201,000	1,263,000	27,000	59,000	137,000

Exports from Corea consist mainly of four commodities, the total value of which exceeds four-fifths of the whole. Of these four rice, beans, wheat, and other agricultural products, amount to yen 1,353,000. That Japan, itself eminently an agricultural country, should require to import food of this description is matter for surprise; and if an impetus were given to the home export trade, of the total value of yen 2,170,000, comprises :—

	Rice.	Beans etc.	Hides and Bones.	Gold.	Sundries.
1878-79	279,000	90,000	69,000	37,000	75,000
1879-80	491,000	60,500	103,000	48,000	110,000
½ of'80-'1	448,000	84,500	137,000	85,000	153,000
	1,118,000	235,000	309,000	170,000	338,000

Unfortunately the returns of Corean trade do not extend beyond December 1880; but the trade is said to have fallen off very considerably since then, and threatens to be still worse if the Corean Government continue to interfere with it as they are reported to be now doing.—*Japan Herald.*

JAPAN ITEMS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

From *Nippon Rickken Seito Shimbun:*—The Mountains and Forests Regulations will shortly come into operation, and we understand that thereafter no trees, whether in Government or private woods, will be felled without permission from the officers of the Bureau entrusted with carrying out the rules.

Several officials of Kioto Fu have formed a society for the purpose of delivering scientific lectures. These officials are reported to hold Liberal views, and to desire to resign office, but this they cannot do at present, owing to a certain matter not being yet settled.

It is rumoured that changes will be made shortly in the Governors of some prefectures in the north-east part of the Empire. The reports sent in by some senators who recently visited those localities have caused the approaching alterations.

The Government have decided to adopt the Franch (metric) system of weights and measures from the 1st instant.

An election of members to the Osaka local assembly will be held on the 15th instant.

Letters have frequently been opened in the post-office when sent by Liberals of Okayama, Osaka, and other places. In like manner this journal and the *Choya Shimbun* have often been delayed without cause. A member of a Liberal society in Okayama recently posted a letter to a friend in Osaka. It was lost in transit, and he had then to send a duplicate, which he took the precaution of registering.

About midnight on the 9th instant an armed robber entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Aida, an official of Kioto. Mr. Aida hearing a noise got up, and seeing the intruder attacked him with great vigour and determination. They fought all over the garden, and at last the robber was struck down, having been wounded in nine different places. He was at once lodged in gaol.

The authorities of Osaka Fu have notified the magistrates that, as cholera has lately made its appearance in Osaka, they may find it necessary to suspend the holding of festivals, shut up the theatres, and so forth. They therefore desire the people warned beforehand.

On the 9th instant the festival of the Ikudama temple was celebrated in Osaka. The carriage of his Excellency Matsugata met the procession bearing the *Mikoshi* (sacred car), and the horses were so startled that the vehicle was nearly being upset. His Excellency's escort, however, averted the threatened danger, and the incident passed over without accident. One of his Excellency's retainers reported the matter at the police station, and angrily complained that the police afforded his party no assistance. The officer in charge became annoyed at this, and replied that their duty was to protect the people in such cases, and not his Excellency Matsugata only. They were bound to act impartially, and he trusted would continue to do so.

Imported yarn is in demand, and quotations have risen since last month about 2 yen higher per bale for best qualities.

The market for imported fabrics is looking up, as a demand has arisen for these goods.

From *Osaka Shimpo:*—Mr. Yasui was treasurer of the *Daito Nippo*, but will retire, owing to some trouble about the accounts. Mr. Nishikawa is leaving also, and although the *Nippo* has large resources to fall back upon, the loss of these gentlemen must exercise a prejudicial effect upon the prospects of the paper.

We hear that a comet is now visible in the south-western heavens between 2.30 a.m. and 2.50 a.m. It disappears in the west.

The authorities of Kioto Fu transmitted to the Home Minister the petition of the local assembly for a loan of 100,000 yen towards the rebuilding of the gaol. Mr. Kunishige, the principal secretary of Kioto, who is now in Tokio, has telegraphed that the request is refused.

Tea is not so saleable as it was recently, because foreigners do not offer reasonable prices. However, the native merchants are trying to force sales, and quotations have consequently fallen.

The Japanese violin (kokiu) is a great favourite with Americans, and a musical instrument maker in Awajimachi has received an order for a number from an American who is going to export them to his country.

From *Daito Nippo:*—Post-offices have been established by the Japanese postal authorities at Fusan and Gensanshin, and an agency will also be opened at Ninsen. We have heard it stated that the Governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, and other treaty powers, have requested our Government to undertake the transmission of mail matter to the nationals of these countries who may resort to Corea.

Stones for the adornment of the gardens of the new imperial palace are to be obtained from Kii. On the 7th inst. a junk laden with a number of very curious blue stones left for Tokio.

The mineral spring at Yamamoto-dori, Ichome (Kitano), Kobe, possesses great medicinal virtue, but hitherto no one has built a bath-house there. This will now be remedied, as Mr. Okamura has bought the site from Mr. Kikuchi, and the necessary buildings are to be erected at once.

From *Kobe Shimpo*:—His Excellency Iwakura is very fond of reading newspapers, and many journals are daily at his house. He lately apppointed two of his retainers to peruse the papers, and mark all interesting passages. When his Excellency returns from his office, he sits up until late reading the news.

The pyx trials at the Mint were concluded on the 6th instant, and on the following day his Excellency Matsugata, the officials of the Mint, the foreign employés, &c., &c., were entertained at a grand banquet in native style. An exhibition of comic dancing in the ancient Japanese fashion took place during the evening.

We have heard that a company is being formed to purchase the railway between Kobe and Osaka.

Towards the latter end of last May destructive green worms made their appearance in the tea plantations at Uji. They turned into butterflies and spread rapidly by the middle of June. Mr. Kitagaki, the governor, and some officials of the Industrial Bureau, visited the plantations, and by their advice and example induced the people to engage in a general slaughter of the obnoxious insects. At length it was thought they were all killed, and then to make sure of extirpating them the governor offered a reward of 4 rin for every worm or butterfly produced at the Fucho. The whole neighbourhood then turned out, and engaged in the chase with such vigour and success that in a short time over 120,000 of these insects were brought in, and a bill of over 600 yen incurred.—*Hiogo News translation.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* :—It is reported that H.I.M. the Mikado intends presenting a little steamer to the King of Corea, which is now being constructed at Yokosuka.—*Herald.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

May 23rd.—(1) Memorial from Li Hung-chang. On April 27th the Grand Council had the honour to receive the Imperial Decree directing Memorialist to shorten the term of his mourning. For this mark of kindness, and for the sympathy shewn by Their Majesties in thus deigning to look into the secrets of his heart, he is deeply grateful. That he, with mean abilities, is not cast aside, but rather receives fresh honours, is cause for astonished gratitude and tears in all beholders; much more, then, in him who is concerned, who cannot fail to be stimulated to fresh exertions. But Memorialist feels that he must submit the full expression of his feelings to Their Majesties. It is twelve years since, in the dearth of officials, he was appointed to Chihli; his shortcomings have been many, and his merits few; he has repeatedly received marks of extraordinary consideration in being preserved intact in his dignities, and in not receiving censure and punishment. Then must he needs use his poor abilities to the utmost and maintain a resolute and grateful heart, not halting in the face of difficulties. But since he heard of his mother's severe illness, his brain has been dull and his eyes heavy. Leave of absence was granted him, but before he could start on his long journey, he received the letter telling of her death. Remorse will consequently haunt him all his life, and there is a wound in his heart that prevents him, privately, from enjoying a moment's respite from pain, and publicly from being of any service to the State. His conflicting duties as a statesman and a dutiful son leave him perplexed and undecided. To those cases in this dynasty where natural feeling has been put aside, much censure has attached. In 1851, while Tsêng Kuo-fan was driving the rebels out of Kiangsi, he was thrown into mourning by the death of his mother. The campaign was most important, and, as the law provides that a soldier in the field may not quit his post, it was held advisable that he should gird himself with black

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and remain with his troops; but he repeatedly memorialised the Throne appealing against these orders, and persistently prayed to be allowed to keep the full term of mourning. Of late years, Li Hung-tsao, having lost his mother, prayed that he might observe the full period, and the Imperial assent was vouchsafed to his prayer. Even if Memorialist, separated, beyond hope of meeting, from his mother, the living from the dead, were to spend three years in lamentations at her tomb, it would not avail to relieve his soul from the poignant and inexpressible regret he feels for his lack of filial duty. But if, while stunned with grief, he is forced to rise in his mourning garb and attend to business, not only will violence be done to the grand principle of filial duty on which the government is based, but comment also will be provoked on the shortcomings of the disciple of Confucius. Besides, though Memorialist holds high rank in the Grand Secretariat and an important post in the provinces, still, while his heart is torn with grief and his head is aching, how can he, with the evil omen of guilt attaching to him, lightly venture to retain those offices? Though trusted to the fullest extent by his sovereign, a sense of shame would continue to harass him. He therefore prays Their Majesties in pitying recognition of the reality of their foolish servant's grief to recall their commands, and graciously permit him to vacate his posts and observe the full term of mourning; that the autumn frosts and spring dews may in the course of time witness some alleviation of his bitter regrets. But though the earth be his pillow and his bed be of rushes, he is still beneath the canopy of heaven. He is but 60 years of age, and his stay in the thatched hut has a limit. Many are the days left in which to shew his gratitude to the state. Thus little by little, now with loud weeping and now with silent sobs, has Their Majesties' servant told them his piteous tale; and the anxiety with which he awaits their commands is beyond his his power to express.—For Rescript see *Gazette* of 18th May.

(2) Tso Tsung-t'ang reports that the strength of the Kiangsu provincial forces amounts to 12,815 men, exclusive of 8,886 men who compose a special brigade under the command of the governor. The total number of ponies used for military purposes is 2,705. There are also 205 official boats used for the purpose of conveying military officials.

(3) Ch'ung-ch'i reports that he intends to repair the red wall enclosing the Imperial Ta Chêng Hall at Moukden, at an estimated outlay of Tls. 3,578.—His intention is approved of by Rescript.

May 24th.—(1) Liu Ching-t'ang, Military Administrator of the New Dominion, reports the result of an investigation into a dispute between the Brigade-General of Pa-li K'un and a major belonging to the same division It appears that the general, having saved Tls. 1,300 from his salary and wishing to send a remittance of Tls. 2,000 to his home in Hunan, made up the difference by borrowing Tls. 700 from the public funds, which sum he shortly afterwards duly repaid. Somewhat later a disagreement arose between him and the major owing to the latter being unwilling to make out the vouchers for another quarter's pay for the soldiers whilst the advances for the three previous quarters remained unaccounted for, in detail, to the Board. The General, highly annoyed at the delay thus occasioned, reported the conduct of his subordinate, and caused him to be denounced by the Commander-in-chief. The major retaliated by accusing his superior officer of appropriating to himself the Tls. 700 mentioned above, and of forwarding the same to his home by the hand of one of His Majesty's soldiers. The last part of the charge has now been substantiated against the General, as well as the unauthorised borrowing of public money. He is accordingly cashiered. The major, for thus allowing his superior officer, without protest, to make use of a large sum of the public money, for the keeping of which he himself was particularly responsible, and for being in ignorance that underlings of his had on more than one occasion taken bribes from outsiders, is also dismissed the public service.

(2) The Director General of the Grain Transport reports that 501 junks, freighted with 119,800 piculs of rice, have passed Chinkiang on their way north.

May 25th.—(Court Circular). The new Governor of Hunan, Pien Pao-ti, had audience.

(1) Memorial from Wên-shuo, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, who observes that he has read in the *Gazette* the recent proceedings with reference to the Honan Licentiates. A large number of these, having failed time after time to present themselves at the yearly examination, were deprived of their degree by the Literary Chancellor, Liao Shao-hêng, who was at once accused of undue severity by a Censor. Memorialist now denounces the Censor on the ground that being himself a Honan provincial and knowing many of the licentiates in question, he was actuated by private motives in submitting his memorial. The Governor of Honan is also denounced for having, in the report he was directed to furnish on this subject, given evidence of weakness and indecision, being obviously more anxious to mediate between the Censor and the Literary Chancellor than to see that prompt and immediate justice was done to the merits of the question. The Memorialist also proceeds to arraign the conduct of the Literary Chancellor, who should, he maintains, have initiated the measure of reform which has given rise to this discussion, and not have waited until it was proposed by the Board. Finally, he remarks that the gentry of Honan are of a disorderly and overbearing disposition, and that the Governor does not possess that vigorous and uncompromising will which is essential when dealing with such characters. His previous acquaintance with the conditions of the province has without doubt secured him this second appointment to its Governorship, but Memorialist fears that the exaggerated spirit of accommodation which governs all his actions, and the craving for popularity of which he has given evidence, will not produce the beneficial results he anticipates.—The question of the treatment of the licentiates has been referred to the Censorate.

Official Documents.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COURT OF CONSULS.

In the Court of Consuls,
Shanghai, 6th July, 1882.

The Court of Consuls have the honour to circulate for the approval of their Colleagues, the accompanying Rules of Procedure, which have been agreed upon. If approved, they will be published in pamphlet form as the Rules of the Court.

To the Members of the Consular Body,
Shanghai.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COURT OF CONSULS.

Rule 1.—Every petition and other pleading filed in the Court and all notices and other documents issuing from the Court shall be entitled "In the Court of Consuls."

Rule 2.—The Court will appoint a Secretary whose name and address will be made public and who shall hold the office until the Court otherwise directs. The Secretary shall have charge of all records and under the direction of the Court issue and serve or cause to be served all notices and other documents. He shall also be the medium of all correspondence.

Rule 3.—Suits shall be commenced and proceeded with in person or by attorney and suitors may be heard with or without Counsel.

Rule 4.—The language of the Court will be English.

Rule 5.—All proceedings shall be commenced by a petition to the Court, to be filed in quadruplicate and to state all facts material to the issue in distinct paragraphs.

Rule 6.—The petition will be served upon defendant with notice to file an answer in quadruplicate within fourteen days from the date of service. A copy of the answer will be served on the plaintiff or his Counsel under the direction of the Court.

Rule 7.—Amendments and other proper pleadings will be admitted upon such terms as the Court may impose and such interim orders may be made prior to the hearing of the cause as the Court may consider necessary.

Rule 8.—When it appears to the Court that a cause is ready to be heard such cause will be set down for hearing and notice of the date and place of hearing will be given to the parties.

Rule 9.—Sittings of the Court will be public and its proceedings recorded by the Secretary.

Rule 10.—The onus of producing witnesses shall be with the parties but the Court will as far as practicable aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. Evidence will be taken on oath or otherwise as the witness may consider binding. The examination of witnesses will be conducted as the Court may direct.

Rule 11.—A failure to respond to any order or notice issued by the Court will entitle the adverse party to judgment by default and the Court shall be empowered to give judgment accordingly.

Rule 12.—In any case upon application within sixty days after judgment the Court may order a re-hearing upon such terms as seem just.

Rule 13.—Special cases where the facts are admitted may be submitted in writing to the Court for decision without appearance of the parties.

Rule 14.—A minute of all orders shall be drawn up and shall be signed by the Consuls forming the Court or a majority of them and all orders shall be expressed to be made "By the Court" and shall be signed by the Secretary.

Rule 15.—Judgments will be given in writing by the Judges of the Court and either read in Court after notice or served upon the parties.

Rule 16.—The fee shall be for hearing $10—for each notice issued and served $3—and such fees for recording the proceedings shall be allowed as the Court may direct. A deposit in such sum as the Court may think sufficient to secure payment of fees will be required of each petitioner. The costs including those of Counsel in the discretion of the Court shall be paid as the Court directs.

Rule 17.—All fees shall be at the disposal of the Court for the remuneration of the Secretary.

The foregoing rules are subject to amendment or alteration by the Court from time to time.

O. N. DENNY,
United States Consul-General,
P. J. HUGHES,
H.B.M.'s Consul,
VON KRENCKI,
His German Majesty's Acting Consul-General,
} Judges of the Court of Consuls.

APPROVED,
J. E. REDING,
Consul for Russia.

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Approved,
H. DE C. FORBES,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden and Norway.

Approved,
CARL JANTZEN,
Acting Consul for Belgium.

Approved,
M. G. FLESCH,
Consul Chargé du Consulate-General de France.

Approved,
JOSEPH HAAS,
Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary, Italy and Netherlands.

Approved,
W. PATERSON,
Acting Consul for Denmark.

Approved,
E. SHINAGAWA,
Consul-General for Japan.

In the Court of Consuls,
Shanghai, 10th July, 1882.

The foregoing Rules having been approved by the Consular Body are published by order of the Court of Consuls.

F. D. CHESHIRE,
Secretary.

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 17th July, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ended 15th inst., is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 15th inst. he found all the cattle healthy and free from disease.

Strike of Cargo-boatmen.—Letter from Messrs. Wheelock & Co. submitted, stating that their lowdahs have informed them that they can obtain coolies to work the cargo-boats if they can be assured of protection in the event of their being molested by the coolies on strike; they therefore request the Council to instruct the police to see that the men are not interfered with.

The Superintendent of Police reports that instructions have been given to prevent any interference with the boatmen, and special precautions are taken at the jetties to protect the men at work.

Decided to write to Messrs. Wheelock & Co. to this effect

Watering Roads.—Letter from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. submitted, stating that owing to the Kiukiang road not being properly watered, they are continually annoyed by clouds of dust, which cover everything in their offices, and requesting the Council to give instructions for the road being more frequently watered.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that the Kiukiang road is watered twice in the morning and once in the afternoon every day when required, but with the hot sun, and drying wind which prevails at present, the roads dry up and dust is flying about half-an-hour after the roads are watered. At present, it takes about four hours to water all the roads in the Settlement, and unless additional ponies and coolies are employed, it is impossible to water them more frequently than is now done.

Decided to write to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. to this effect.

Volunteers—Resignation.—Letter from Mr. C. D. Whitty is submitted, resigning his commission as Lieutenant in S.V. Light Horse, owing to his departure from Shanghai.

Licenses—Jinrickshas.—The Superintendent of Police reports that 1,653 jinrickshas have been examined, branded and licensed, and that 806 are now building for which licenses will be issued, making 2,459 in all.

Decided to instruct the Superintendent to pay particular attention to the coolies employed in drawing the jinrickshas, and to see that the licenses of all those are confiscated where the coolies are unfit for the work.

New Councillor.—The Chairman having mentioned that Mr. Myburgh has expressed his willingness to serve as a Councillor, it is proposed by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Dalgliesh, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Myburgh be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. J. Little.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

Notwithstanding counter-attractions caused by the electric light and the Circus, there was a very fair response to the commands of Captain Dallas at the moonlight parade on Wednesday evening. The volunteers, however, were not as punctual in turning out as they might have been. The muster was ordered for 9 p.m. sharp, but it was not until about 9.15 that there was anything like an attendance at the Custom House. The following is the field state:—

STAFF.

Capt. Dallas (Senior Captain in Command.)
Adjutant Morrison.
Sergt. Major Merritt.
Gunners E. A. Fabris & F. Dallas Mounted Bugler Miller. [Orderlies.

LIGHT HORSE.

Lieut. B. A. Clarke.
Sergt. Instructor Hough.
1 Sergeant.
8 Troopers.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Tickell.
„ Rex.
Surgeon Sloan.
2 Sergeants.
10 Gunners and Drivers.

No. 1 Co.

Capt. Mackenzie.
Lieut. Glass.
„ Buchanan.
3 Sergeants.
20 Rank and file.

No. 2 Co.

Lieut. Lanning.
„ Anderson.
2 Sergeants.
32 Rank and file.

Total Strength—94

About 9.20 the order to "fall in" was given; the Artillery, with their guns, who had previously assembled at the Gun shed, took up their position on the right, and were followed by the Light Horse. A short interval was occupied in numbering and proving, after which the two companies of infantry formed fours, the Public Band, whose presence considerably added to the success of the affair, struck up a lively air, and the brigade marched off. The line of route lay through the Nanking Road which, as our readers are aware, was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light at Messrs. Hall & Holtz', Messrs. Müller & Co.'s, and at the junction of Kiangse Road. After passing the latter place the word "March at ease" was given; arms were immediately trailed, sloped, or carried in any other position which seemed good to the bearers, cigars were lighted, and conversation exchanged on all sides. A turn was made at Lloyd Road, where a halt was called and ten rounds of blank cartridges served out to each man of the infantry. The Band here fell out and proceeded to the Circus, where they had a previous engagement. Whilst this was being done, the cavalry went on leisurely to the Bubbling Well Road to look out for an imaginary enemy that was supposed to be lying in ambush in that aristocratic locality. As soon as the ammunition had been supplied the Artillery and Infantry moved on past the Gas Works towards Sinza Road, also in search of the enemy. At the entrance of this thoroughfare skirmishing commenced; No. 1 Co. were the reserve, No. 2 Co. formed half companies, the leading half company extended two paces from the centre and advanced slowly. After proceeding a short distance, a halt was called, bayonets fixed and two scouts sent forward, presumably under the pleasing fiction of ascertaining the whereabouts of the foe. They soon returned, either with or without news, bayonets were at once unfixed and firing immediately commenced and continued by each rank alternately. All this while the Artillery were getting their guns into working order, and after a few rounds had been fired by the infantry, the latter wheeled outwards by sections and the former passed through to the front. No. 1 Co., who had been taking things easily in reserve, now came forward and No. 2 fell to the rear whilst a rattling fire was kept up. By this time the cavalry who, as before stated, had gone on to the Bubbling Well Road, were being (hypothetically) pursued by the enemy and driven by him along the Cross Road down to the Sinza Road. At the junction of these two thoroughfares the Artillery and Infantry, who had been advancing in the manner above described, came to the rescue, poured their shot hot and strong on the enemy and soon (in imagination) succeeded in putting him to flight. The troops were now fairly exhausted with their hard work—for marching in this hot weather with a rifle and accoutrements even by moonlight is no joke—and at once repaired to the residence of Mr. Bidwell, which was most kindly thrown open for their reception, and gaily illuminated with Chinese lanterns of various colours in honour of the occasion. Arms were piled, which process we may here remark was most promptly and neatly performed, the troops fell out and partook of the refreshments provided. After a brief interval they again fell in, marched back to town by the Bubbling Well Road in the same order as they had set out and were dismissed shortly after midnight, thoroughly well pleased with their outing. The parade was a most successful one, the whole of the movements were executed with accuracy and precision and everything passed off most satisfactorily.

It perhaps may here be not out of place to comment on two matters which came under our notice. As will be seen above, the line of march lay along the Sinza and Cross Roads. As far as time and distance are concerned Capt. Dallas could not have selected a better arena for the sham fight of Wednesday evening; as regards sanitary matters a worse choice could scarcely have been made; nearly the whole of the way the odour arising from tanneries, drains, &c., &c., was most sickening and highly suggestive of cholera and other dreaded epidemics. The Inspector of Nuisances would do well to lose no time in visiting the locality. The other matter is one which perhaps less affects the general public but nevertheless is a source of annoyance to the volunteers. We refer to the dense crowd of unwashed Chinese which invariably blocks the line of march and often impedes the movements of the troops. This was the case on Wednesday night when the infantry was completely surrounded by them, so much so, that

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the butt ends of rifles had more than once to be gently used for a purpose for which they were not intended, in order to keep them back. The presence of a few constables at future parades might perhaps obviate the difficulty.

No. 2 Co., S.V.C., LONG RANGE CUP.

The above Cup was shot for on Saturday morning, when the weather was favourable. Lieut. Lanning won with a score of 60, and the prize was presented to him on the ground by Lieut. Anderson, who was in command of the range. The register was kept by Sergt. Major Merritt. The full score stands as follows :—

		500 yards.	Total.	800 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut.	Lanning	5413454	29	4554355	31	60
Corp.	Roberts	4455553	31	3345525	27	58
,,	Logan	5454353	29	3254455	28	57
Priv.	Brandon	4445542	28	r444224	20	48
Sergt.	Bowman	4535355	30	3400054	16	46
Priv.	Strickson	2342504	20	3rr5324	17	37
,,	Ewen	42252r2	17	2342340	18	35
,,	Algar	4404433	22	0004300	7	29
,,	Colborne	r434002	13	3005000	8	21

OFFICIAL TIME OF YACHT RACES.

Saturday, 22nd July.

	Start. h.	m.	s.	Arrival. h.	m.	s.	Elapsed time. h.	m.	s.	Corrected time. h.	m.	s.
Louise	0	32	15	4	22	05	3	49	50	3	43	50
Thistle	0	33	30	4	32	55	3	59	25	3	53	25
Pinafore	0	33	55	4	19	07	3	45	13	3	39	12
Undine	0	35	00	4	19	20	3	44	20	3	44	20
Fairy	0	35	00	4	25	00	3	50	00	3	44	00

Undine allowed six minutes to each of the others.

The wind was N.E. very light at starting, and hauled to E.S.E. during the afternoon, the yachts having a nice sailing breeze on the homeward journey. *Pinafore*, and *Louise* mistook the course, and did not keep on the right side of the upper middle ground ; they were disqualified accordingly and the prize awarded to *Fairy*. The Commodore having refused to claim the prize it will be sailed for again on some future occasion.

Undine was 25 secs. and *Fairy* 50 secs. late in crossing the starting line

Correspondence.

MISSIONARY SUPPORT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a remark or two on some sentences on your candid and kindly article in defence of self-supporting missionaries and missions, in the *Daily News* of Wednesday last?

Your argument in their justification was based partly on the fact—vouched for by a London paper—that "the public interest in missions is declining rapidly at home"; upon which you observed that you "believed it was by no means so easy now as it was," when a certain 'halo of romance' surrounded the word 'missionary,' "to collect sufficient funds to keep a large and well-educated set of men in heathen countries."

It has certainly not been easy at any time to find either the funds or the men adequate to the enterprise contemplated by the Missionary Societies. But I do not think the financial statistics of the year lately reported upon in London bear out the assertion of a "rapid decline of interest." The following sentence is from the Abstract of the Report of the Church Missionary Society for its 83rd year presented at the Annual Meeting on May 2nd :—

"At a period when (according to the *Times* newspaper) the agricultural interests of Great Britain are poorer by eight millions sterling than they were three years ago, the Committee are enabled both to report an extension of the Society's work and to present a balance sheet unexpectedly satisfactory."

Particulars follow, indicating, amongst the rest, that from Ireland the receipts have been £700 less than usual ; £300 less from the Associations in England and Wales, where a much larger deficit had been foretold on account of the agricultural distress ; and that a smaller sum than usual had accrued from charitable bequests. Nevertheless expenditure had been covered, with a balance in hand of over £600 ; and with this balance, and the proceeds of certain special Funds, "a considerable aggregate surplus had been carried to various accounts." The total receipts reported amounted to £212,910.11.9, a large sum, yet scarcely more than a competence, no doubt—even supposing that missionary work could stand still—when it is observed that C.M.S. Missions are planted in Africa (East, West and Central), in North-West America and British Columbia, in Palestine and Persia, in India and Ceylon (which together employ more than half the Society's agents) in New Zealand and Mauritius, and in China and Japan. A lawyer, a college friend of my own, speaking of the Annual Meeting referred to, drew attention to the advance in the Society's annual income since he first took an active interest in its management twenty-five years ago. The advance amounted to nearly £70,000, not an enormous one, if you please, but one which hardly indicates any "rapid decline in the public interest in missions."

I have made, I fear, already a large demand on your space. But I must ask leave to quote one sentence more with regard to the "halo of romance," and the gentle insinuations of stimulated, if not 'cooked,' reports from the Missions.

Sir Bartle Frere, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, spoke of the astonishing interest of the complete volume of which an abstract had been read to the meeting ; and, indicating the gist of the speech he was about to make, he said,—"Perhaps I may do some small service if I mention a few facts which appear to me to show that, wonderful as that Report is, it is a very sober and subdued statement of the whole truth."

I have attended missionary meetings for more than forty years, and been a missionary for nearly twenty-five ; and so far as my experience goes, the staple of missionary meetings, and the motive that usually avails to stimulate pecuniary devotions, and to overcome love of country and dislike of foreign travel, is, not romance, but duty ; duty and grateful obligation to the Saviour, whose command set the whole series of missions on foot. I have not the reports of the other Church Societies, the Propagation Society and the Colonial and Continental Missionary Society, at hand. Otherwise I have no doubt I could produce from them also satisfactory evidence of a condition of things certainly not to be described as a rapid decline in missionary interest. The same remark applies, of course, to the Missionary Societies of other Christian communities in Great Britain, America, and elsewhere.

Your obedient servant,
G. E. MOULE,
Missionary Bishop of the Church of England.

Ningpo, 21st July.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th inst. in one of your leaders you have given expression to views touching missionary policy and procedure. To some of these views many of your readers will no doubt assent ; but to others I fancy there will be some demurring. To two or three of these, with your permission, I should like very briefly to refer.

And first, you appear to endorse the position taken in an article published in a London paper, and reproduced in your columns, "that the public interest in missions was declining at home." If by this it be meant that returned missionaries and missionary converts attract less attention now than formerly at public meetings, the position is very likely true. As such things become more common this would be the natural result. But this state of things, in my opinion, is not at all to be regretted. Missionaries are like other men, and their work is like other evangelistic work. And the sooner they are looked at in this light the better. It is true, that the missionary work, more particularly in earlier days, involved a great deal of sacrifice, and developed a great deal of heroism, which always attract attention and awaken interest. It is so in all matters, secular as well as religious. To what extent these have been relied on, or made use of, to secure funds for mission purposes, no one is authorized to say, because no one can know. That faults may have been committed in this direction is very likely, for to err is human, and we are all human. Yet undoubtedly the missionary enterprise of the present century had its origin, and has, and has had, its main support, in a deep conviction of Christian duty. But if by decline of missionary interest it be meant that the missionary work is receiving less attention than formerly—that its supporters are doing less in it—then the position taken is, I think, mistaken. And it would be very easy to show this by referring to the reports of the various missionary societies. These all show that their work is increasing, not declining.

Again, you ask : "Is it not far better that a missionary society should have its own income from its own property, and thus be independent and self-supporting, instead of relying for the bare necessaries of life upon the bounty of rich pietists and the pennies of Sunday-school children and old women?" I am at a loss to know how a missionary society can be self-supporting without the contributions of its friends. What other resources has it? What other can it have? Then it should be borne in mind that these contributions lie back of the society ; and that the society is only an agency fixed upon by these donors to receive and transmit their money, and to see that it is expended for the object which they have in view. A missionary society is not in theory, and it should not be in fact, a begging institution. It is simply a piece of machinery which those interested in missions find it convenient to use in carrying on their work.

Again, you "go further and say that the charity-system has tendencies which are wholly demoralizing and bad." If by this it be meant that all charitable institutions and charitable work is demoralizing, your statement is one which I think few will accept. But if it be meant only, as I suppose, that the charity-system as it exists in the missionary work is demoralizing, then this charity-system should have been defined. Because in one sense all mission work might be regarded as charitable work ; while in another sense, no part of it is such. People who contribute funds to the support of missions do it from love and good will, or a desire to benefit those to whom their missionaries are sent. In this sense their work is charitable. Again, those who except appointments to labor in these missions are supposed to do it from the same motives, as no one can look to employment in the mission field as the source of gain. So far the missionary work is a charitable work, but no further. The missionary himself is in no sense a pauper, in no sense a beggar. He engages in the mission work from choice. He is sent to the work by his friends, because they think him fitted for it ; and they agree to support him so long as he does his work, and does it to their satisfaction. And this support he receives, not as alms, but as

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his "hire," his right. So far as I can see there is nothing demoralizing in this system of operation.

Once more, you say: "The Secretary athome is insatiable for 'results;' send us results, is his continual cry; figures, statistics, conversions, baptisms." The officers of missionary societies stand between missionaries and their work abroad, and their supporters at home. It is the business of these officers to inform these supporters as to what is being done: and it is the duty of missionaries to afford these officers the means in doing so. But when "results" are asked for, it is of course expected that true results, not fictitious ones, will be given. And what possible harm can there be in asking for these, or in giving them? If falsehoods or mistakes should be reported, these of course may be censured. But the person, not the system, should be charged with them.

26th July. NEMO.

THE TRUSTEES AND THEIR CRITICS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As several of your Correspondents have joined in condemning the Trustees of the Cathedral for ignoring the meeting of Subscribers recently held at the Consulate, it is time that one of those who hold them perfectly justified in their action should speak.

What are the facts? The gentlemen who now hold the office were elected unanimously by the seatholders on the 11th of March last, and accepted office with the sole object of promoting the general welfare of the community. From their predecessors they inherited a legacy of mistake, and proceeded to deal with it according to the best of their judgment, accepting the suggestion of one who has since figured among the most loquacious of their opponents, to arrange matters in connection with a committee of seatholders. I agree with some of your Correspondents that the case might have been laid before this Committee in a more judicious manner, but this error of judgment was not of a kind to expose them to the unqualified snubbing they met with on the part of those who summoned the meeting subsequently held at the Consulate. Had the Trustees been guilty of some grave misdemeanour, such as monetary defalcations, the only course open would have been an appeal to the Consul without reference to them; but under the circumstances it was the duty of those who wished to call a meeting to apply first to the Trustees, and in conjunction with them to the Consul. Their refusal to accede to the request for a meeting, could alone have afforded sufficient justification for the arbitrary and high-handed proceeding of applying to the Consul over their heads. Having been themselves thus unwarrantably ignored, the only course open to them, consistent with self-respect, was to pass by the meeting as such. As an expression of the opinion of some of the subscribers they recognized it so far as to have plans prepared of the alterations recommended to them, and they have since proved their own perfect disinterestedness in the matter by complying gracefully with the demand made at the last meeting, for a general poll of seatholders. All circumstances considered, I hold that the Trustees as a body deserve the sympathy and support of every right-thinking and impartial man in the community.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
IMPARTIAL.

Shanghai, 21st July.

BELIEF IN GUILT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A curious glimpse into the creed of some religionists is afforded by a letter in to-day's *North-China Daily News* signed "J. A. Ballard." This gentleman, criticising a previous correspondent whose letter he had evidently not taken the trouble to understand, says that it is gratifying to find that anything so robust as a belief in the bare existence of guilt enters into his creed.

Many persons have been accustomed to think that faith in God and in his grace is the real secret of a Christian's strength; but the above passage implies that faith in *man's sinfulness* is the sign to be sought and welcomed above all things, and that the degree in which guilt is believed in is the standard by which Christian "robustness" is to be measured. Carry this out to its legitimate consequences, and we arrive at the conclusion that he who succeeds in thinking worst of his fellows—excluding possibly the clique associated with himself—is the nearest approach to the ideal Christian. If this is so, Paul is well out of the modern religious world, or he would have to revise his views. But I am thankful to believe that it is not so, and thankful moreover that there are ministers of the gospel who, even at the risk of incurring the condemnation of such as your correspondent, preach a gospel of peace which invites a religion of faith.

I am, Sir, &c.,
A WEAKLING.

July 21st.

THE CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The following is the result of the voting on the question of the site for the New Organ:—

For the North Transept .....48 votes.
,, Enlarged Organ Chamber.23 ,,
,, East End .....14 ,,

Six votes were rejected as informal.

The Trustees are indebted to Mr. E. P. Hague and Mr. A. Sim for their kindness in scrutinising the voting.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM H. DALGLIESH,
FRED. H. BELL,
W. C. WARD,
} *Trustees.*

24th July.

THE POSITION OF COREA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Much has been discussed about the relation of China and Corea, as referred to in the King's letter to the President of the United States. Some have argued whether such a country as enjoys full sovereign rights, may be called an dependent country, and an article in your issue of the 17th inst. clearly showed that relations of China and Corea are of the flimsiest nature and that there is nothing inconsistent in one state paying tribute to another and yet preserving its sovereign rights. There seems nothing to remain to be discussed on this topic; but I am at a loss to know how a state that declares herself publicly a dependent country, may be called a sovereign state in the eye of International Law. It is very true, as Vattel says, that "A weak state which, in order to provide for its safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, engages in return to perform several offices equivalent to that protection, without however divesting itself of the right of Government and sovereignty, &c." Wheaton says, "Tributary states and states having a feudal relation to each other are still considered as sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this relation." Now considering the question in the light of these authorities on International Law, it seems, in one sense, that *Corea* can enter into Treaty relations, while she pays tribute to China, so far as she retains sovereign rights. It is, however, rather questionable whether, as I have said above, *other contracting parties* may consider Corea as a sovereign state at the same time she avows herself that she is dependent country to China. Before proceeding to discuss this subject, it is well to refer again to the authorities on International Law. Sovereignty is defined by Wheaton, "the supreme power by which a state is governed. This power may be exercised either internally or externally. Internal sovereignty is that which is inherent in the people of any state or vested in its ruler. . . . External sovereignty consists in the *independence* of one political society in respect to all other political societies." Dr. Woolsey says, "a state has three attributes, viz., sovereignty, independence, and equality; all these three cannot exist apart." Now it is obvious that every sovereign state is independent of all other states, and not dependent upon any. If so, how can Corea declare herself a dependent country 屬國 to China, at the same time that she declares she preserves the sovereign right? Certainly a tributary country may preserve its sovereignty, and is able to enter into Treaty relations with other countries; but the reason why a tributary country that enjoys sovereignty, is able to enter into Treaty relations with other countries, is simply because the country, though it pays tribute to another, is considered a sovereign state in the eye of International Law, *so far as its sovereignty is not affected by this relation;* and the other contracting party only enters into treaty with her, because it, the contracting party, considers her a sovereign state, not as a dependent country. But how far, as a matter of fact, *is* the sovereignty of Corea affected by her relations to China? For the implication is clear that such a relation may, and does, affect sovereignty. Wheaton says, "all sovereign states are equal in the eye of International Law, whatever may be their relative power." Therefore, if the United States enter into treaty relations with Corea, it is simply because the United States consider Corea as a independent state—not dependent upon China. How, then, can the United States Government admit that Corea is dependent on China so far as it enters into treaty relations with her as a Independent State? And here I may mention that I meet with one little difficulty in discussing this subject. The Chinese words *Shu Kuo* 屬國 are not exactly, when translated into English, what International Law calls a dependent country: and the character *Kung* 貢 is not exactly Tribute. For if any body refers to the Ta Ching Hui Tien 大清會典 published under the command of the Chinese Emperors, it will be found that the European powers, which perhaps mean Portugal, Italy, England, etc., are classed among the tributary countries together with such countries as Annam, Corea, Liuchiu, etc. If anything is presented by the King or Emperor of another country in token of friendship, China calls that very present a *tribute*, and puts on record that on such year, such and such a King of such a country offered tribute. This was very common two or three decades ago, if not now.

If, as I have above argued, the word *dependent* is not consistent with the word *independent*, the framer or framers of the United States and Corean Treaty must have framed it with the intention of setting Japan and Corea by the ears: otherwise, he or they must be ignorant of the Japanese-Corean Treaty of 1876, which is still in existence. I consider that I am justi-

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fied in thinking so. Art. I. of the said treaty between Japan and Corea runs thus, "Corea being an independent state, enjoying the same sovereign rights as does Japan etc." Only six years ago Corea declared herself an independent state, and put her faith on record. So, if the Treaty between the United States and Corea, based on a Royal Letter in which she figures as a dependency of China, come into force, it should be considered by Japan as a breach of treaty. Japan has thus a perfectly valid ground of complaint against Corea; and unless Corea is able to give Japan a full explanation, Japan will be obliged to make it a *casus belli* for the sake of keeping her honour, however desirous she might otherwise be to avoid war. In that case China would not have any right to interfere, inasmuch as she declares that Corea is quite independent of her.

One question remains; whether, if the treaty comes into force, the United States citizens will enjoy the coast-wise trade under the cover of the "favoured nation clause," or not. In Art VII. the citizens of the United States are forbidden to transport native cargo from one port to another. But the treaty with Japan does not provide any article by virtue of which Japanese subjects are prohibited from coast trade. So I should suppose at first sight that the United States citizens enjoy the same advantages and privileges as Japanese do. However a closer observation prevents one from forming such a supposition. Art. XV. provides thus:—"The treaty having been discussed and concluded by two contracting parties, it is hereby agreed that whatever favours, or advantages, or interests granted by the Corean Government *hereafter*, to other countries or their merchants, no matter whether respecting navigation, or trade, or intercourse, even if not mentioned in this treaty, shall be enjoyed by the United States authorities and people." According to this stipulation it is evident the United States citizens can only enjoy any privileges or advantages granted to other nations *hereafter*. Well, in any case, it is not a treaty to be proud of. It seems to me that the framer of the treaty has been rather hasty in performing his duty. I have every reason to believe that a rumour that the United States Cabinet is likely to refuse ratification, is not without some foundation.

Your obedient servant,

A Miao-tsz.

Peking, 20th July.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—The *Shanghai Mercury* in a leading article on the 24th inst. complains of the Submarine Telegraph Service of Shanghai, and as on several occasions other Shanghai newspapers have done, the *Mercury* seems to insinuate that the Great Northern Telegraph Company is a Russian undertaking. I am at a loss to understand from where the *Mercury* and the other papers derive this information, as the Company has always been a Danish enterprise, and as statements like the above, however erroneous and absurd, sometimes find believers unless contradicted, I beg to lay before your readers a few substantial facts which will show the utter absurdity of the above insinuation. To begin with, then, the undertaking is not at all a Russian, but a purely Danish one. The Company was formed exclusively by Danes, the Board of Directors has always been and is still entirely composed of Danes, the Head Office at Copenhagen and the Company are subject to Danish laws and jurisdiction.

The staff is composed of Danes, with the exception of a number of English on the stations in England and of a few natives on the stations in the East, not a single Russian being employed anywhere.

The capital of the Company was entirely subscribed in England, Denmark and Norway; the shares of the Company are quoted on the markets in London, Paris and Copenhagen, but there is not a single Russian shareholder in the whole concern.

When the Company first started, its operations only comprised the establishment of submarine telegraphic communication between England, Denmark and Norway; later on it was extended to France, China and Japan. On a few of the cables in Europe, the Company receives a subvention of very limited extent from several foreign Governments, viz. France, Russia and Sweden, but these subventions are in no way marks of any extraordinary favour, as the laying of these cables was very advantageous to the above Governments and it would probably not have been undertaken, unless subsidized in some way or other.

The relations of the Company with Russia are therefore in no respect different from those with other countries; nay, it may even be said that they are less intimate than with some of them, as for instance with England, where the Company has its own staff working on English landlines—a privilege obtained nowhere else.

How therefore a Company, formed mostly with Danish capital, administered and managed solely by Danes and amenable only to Danish law and jurisdiction, in fairness can be called a Russian undertaking, is incomprehensible to me. I think it only just to the men who started it, and fair to the little country where it originated, that its character as a purely Danish enterprise should be upheld by all means; it has been a credit to the country and to the men who took it in hand, and so it is certainly considered by many other countries and nationalities, that have never failed—on repeated occasions—to give proof of the esteem and the sympathy they have for the Company.

The *Mercury* while animadverting upon the Telegraph service further states that no means were taken to inform the masters of vessels where the cables are laid. I regret the writer's ignorance. When the Company's cables were laid on the coasts of China and in the Yangtsze River due publicity was given of their position, and in the *Daily News* of 15th August, 1875, Mr. F. B. Johnson, His Danish Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, made known again the existence of the cables in Chinese waters, also the tracks of the cables, warning shipmasters and pilots and referring them to the charts, with the tracts marked down, as posted in the Royal Danish Consulate and the Harbour Master's Office at Shanghai and the other coast-ports.

Furthermore Captain Napier of H.M. surveying ship *Magpie* while taking surveys of the Yangtsze River, etc. was made specially acquainted with the position of the Company's cables, and intimated his intention of marking the same on the new Admiralty Charts. After having placed these facts before the public it is my intention in future not to take any notice of the highly prejudiced and biassed attacks which from time to time are directed against the Great Northern Telegraph Company and the advantages they have obtained, not as a nation but a simple Company, and with the full conviction that at all times I have done all in my power to make the Submarine Telegraph service in Shanghai as useful as possible to the public and to this end never neglected any means in my power to make it a regular and well conducted service. Articles like the leading one in the *Mercury* of 24th July cannot affect the interests of the Company one way or the other.

Your obedient servant,

George J. Helland,
General Agent for the Great Northern Telegraph Company in China and Japan.

25th July.

Miscellaneous.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE COREAN TREATY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

We published in our paper of the 8th June a copy of the treaty concluded in Corea by the American Commodore Shufeldt through the medium of the Chinese Government. Our readers have no doubt thoroughly mastered it. The treaty subsequently entered into by Admiral Willes of Britain has not yet been made public, and so we are unable to state its purport; but it is rumored to contain several more articles than those which are contained in Commodore Shufeldt's treaty. Nevertheless we are convinced that, apart from this increase in the number of articles, it differs very slightly from its predecessor.

In regard to the method of Commodore Shufeldt in resorting to the intervention of the Chinese Government, there may, we think, have been some special reason for it. When he first went to Corea carrying with him the powers of his own nation he asked our country alone to support his wishes. And, accordingly, our officials in the peninsular kingdom did all in their power to aid him, and our Government recommended that of Seoul to meet his wishes. But the latter, procrastinating and intractable, did not act upon our advice, and stubbornly insisted upon sending the Commodore back unheard. In the present instance he has changed his tactics, and applied to the Peking authorities to exert their influence in his favor. As for the internal conditions of Corea, we hear that there have long been two parties—the progressionists and the conservatives—who were always at bitter variance. Fortunately the King himself, having espoused the principles of the former, desires to open his country to foreign intercourse. Hence the other party seems to have lost all influence. However, the progressionists themselves have been divided into two parties, one of them insisting on opening the kingdom through the medium of China, the other through that of Japan. Evidently the counsels of the former have prevailed.

So long as Corea enters into foreign communion, our desire is accomplished, and it matters not whether this has been effected by the mediation of China or of our own country; and so we need not care about such a trifling matter. But, in consideration of what we have done for Corea hitherto, she on her part ought to have communicated officially the change of policy to our Government. In neglecting to do so, the Seoul authorities have been careless. Meanwhile we are convinced that the Chinese Government on its side must have some particular reason for so energetically acting as a go-between in the affairs in question, in opposition to its usual conservative policy. Beyond all doubt, it must be its wish as much as ours to induce Corea to take a place among treaty nations, and that she be maintained independent by the balance of their respective powers. But it may be said that the intervention of China may to some extent have been motived by her desire to manifest to foreign countries that Corea is her dependency, thus indirectly casting a slur upon the treaty between that country and our Empire. Should this be so, we cannot assert that the intervention of China was a manifestation of respect towards her neighbour, Japan.

In the Shufeldt Corean treaty there are many unintelligible points; but for the present we will only refer to the principal ones. The introduction states that both countries (Corea and America) treat on an equal footing, and accordingly we may fairly conclude, as is doubtless meant, that Corea is regarded as an independent king-

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dom. Nevertheless, Article I prescribes :—"Corea is a dependency of the Middle Kingdom ; but *henceforth** both domestic administration and foreign intercourse are under her absolute management. . . . The President of the United States of America recognizes the relations of Corea to China as those of dependency on the latter ; and shall not interfere with them permanently." How contradictory this is ! So long as a country is called a dependency of another there must be some actual relationship of that kind. Without it, the name does not agree with the fact. The circumstances of dependency differ in degree, and therefore it is most important and necessary to particularize their conditions. Now, in what relation as a dependency does Corea stand to China ? Is she dependent on the latter country as Egypt is on Turkey, various minor kingdoms in India on Britain, Tunis on Turkey, or Bavaria and Saxony on Germany ? To say simply, "Corea is a dependency of the Middle Kingdom," is obscure, and demands explanation. Otherwise, what exact relation may exist between the two countries cannot be known. Moreover, it being provided that "both domestic administration and foreign intercourse are under her (Corea's) absolute management," Corea can direct just as she pleases all her internal and external affairs whatsoever, and the Chinese Government cannot restrict her. Who then can avoid regarding Corea as completely independent ? But notwithstanding this, China still calls her a tributary and Commodore Shufeldt has recognized this. What but a subordinate relation has he perceived in stipulating that "the President of the United States of America recognizes the relation of Corea with China to imply the dependency of the former" ? We cannot find any other interpretation. Does he not conceive that such a stipulation is likely to produce future effect very favourable to America ? In course of time, should trouble occur between Corea and the United States, and the latter attempt to negotiate with the former through the Peking Government, China may, if she chooses, refuse to hear the remonstrance, saying that, although Corea is one of her dependencies, yet both domestic administration and foreign intercourse are under Corean control, and that therefore China cannot interfere. On the other hand, in case the adjustment should tend to China's benefit that country may promptly interfere between the two others ; and act just as she pleases, insisting that Corea, being tributary, is under obligation to obey the Middle Kingdom which has the right to control her, and that therefore no other country can meddle. In such a case, America, in virtue of Article I, would have no choice to yield. Is this what America demands from Corea and China ? Does not Mr. Shufeldt stultify the general desire of his country in making such a stipulation ? We believe that America, in her relations with Corea, cannot certainly desire to cede such an arbitrary advantage to China. Comparing the original copy of the treaty with an English translation, we notice that the word *henceforth* in Article I is omitted in the latter ; the clause referred to thus meaning that both the domestic administration and foreign intercourse of Corea have been and still are under her absolute management. The Chinese original makes the clause denote that these powers did not formerly appertain to her ; but will thereafter devolve upon her. Was this discrepancy purposely made in order indirectly to render our treaty with Corea valueless, and thus to hurt the honour of our country, on the ground that stipulations concluded with her before she had obtained such privileges, are null and void ? Japan must not concur in any such purpose.

* In the draft we saw, the expression used was 向來, *hitherto*.—ED. *N.C.D.N.*

Nowithstanding, then, that Corea is termed a dependency of the Middle Kingdom, Article II. of the treaty runs thus :—"In the event of any wrong-doing on the part of the people of one of the two countries, the fact shall be at once communicated to the Government concerned : either country shall mutually help the other to obtain redress ; and the question shall be adjusted in such manner as may be best for both in accordance with mutual sentiments of friendship." A similar article is provided in our treaty with America ; but this is really a mere manifestation of amity. The so-called "adjustment in such manner as may be best for both" cannot always be attained in foreign relations, except through the intermediation of other friends, so that we may deem this a merely nominal clause. Therefore, in point of fact, the insertion or non-existence of this article is of no real moment. But so long as it exists it must naturally have some effect upon the rights of the contracting nations. Beyond all doubt, independent America can, without the least difficulty, arrange things in such a manner as is best for both" in so far as concerns Corea ; but does the latter stand in a position to be able to do the same in case her interests clash with those of America ? We do not, for the present, refer to the difference between the relative power of nations, but simply consider the question from the point of view of national situations. If Corea really occupies such a footing that she can do for America what the latter can do for her, then she must be a mighty independency, and not a dependency at all. Were Corea a tributary of China, then she could not stand in any such position. Now we see that in Commodore Shufeldt's treaty Corea, notwithstanding her being described as a dependency of China in Article I., is described in Article II. as perfectly autonomous. Article III. reads :—"Diplomatic Agents of both countries may reside in the capitals of each other," etc. This also plainly indicates that the mutual relations are on a standing of perfect equality. According to Article I., Corea is, as we have seen, a dependency of China, and so, although both domestic administration and foreign intercourse are under her absolute management, yet she is liable to be controlled, as a tributary, by China. Notwithstanding this, America, in sending a Diplomatic Agent to that dependency's capital, and in having one of her own Diplomatic Agents residing at Washington, may we fear, imagine her own honor impugned. To avoid this her only course would be to establish the autonomy of Corea, and then deal with her on an equal footing. Why, then, has Commodore Shufeldt's treaty not been so designed ? We cannot imagine, really, what his object has been.

In regard to the Customs' tariff, Article VI. of Commodore Shufeldt's treaty runs quite counter to America's Oriental policy. That article prescribes that the import and export duties, Custom Houses, prevention of smuggling and other abuses, shall be controlled in conformity with regulations framed by the Corean Government, the same being duly communicated to the American authorities who will provide that their nationals comply with their terms and so forth. From the above it seems that, just as in our country at present, the Customs tariff, etc., framed by the Corean Government, cannot be enacted until after its items have been approved and announced by American officials. The tariff agreed upon provides that import duties on necessaries of life shall not exceed eleven per cent : on luxuries, such as foreign liquors, tobacco, clocks, etc., thirty per cent : both *ad valorem*, and that the export and import duties on raw material shall not exceed five per cent *ad valorem*. Thus, the tariff added to this treaty has been determined in precisely the same manner as the tariff in our treaties with foreign countries was determined. Should such a treaty be concluded with Corea by an envoy of any European nation, we should not feel it strange ; but when this is done by Mr. Shufeldt, an Envoy of the United States, we cannot help expressing our doubts. Considering the general policy of America towards the Far East, we are convinced that, from the time when General Grant was President, the United States have inclined to accord to Oriental countries their independent rights and have exerted themselves to that end. Hayes and Garfield succeeded Grant in turn and the present President is Mr. Arthur ; but still there is no change of policy. In point of fact, America holds correct views. She has provisionally promised that in the revision of our treaty the control of the tariff shall devolve upon our Government, and that she will not interfere with it. This is a maxim which the whole world now recognizes ; and so there is no reason why Mr. Shufeldt, American Envoy, should not know is. Were he aware of it, why did he not resolutely, and in the ordinary course of justice, recognize Corea's right to regulate her own tariff ? Why did he follow the cunning example of European nations in taking advantage of the ignorance of Eastern countries of the customs of foreign commerce, and meddle with Corea's tariff rights ? In the present day, when America has decided upon an equitable and just policy towards the Orient, and shows it in her dealings with our country, Commodore Shufeldt has adopted a completely contrary course in regard to Corea. This cannot fail to give rise to the suspicion that the policy of America is changeable : it sometimes progresses and sometimes retrogrades. But we believe that America has no notion of producing such an effect.

Furthermore, the strangest part of this treaty is that not a single word is mentioned as to its duration. In concluding such a treaty it is proper to provide that it may, with the mutual consent of both countries, be revised, say, in five or ten years after it comes into operation, or that it may be renewed on the expiry of the full term. Nothing is said to that effect in Shufeldt's treaty ; so that it seems as if Corea should be bound by this obligation for ever.* This is not just.

Such being the purport of the treaty we imagine that, when it reaches America, President Arthur will not approve it ; nor will the Senate, nor ex-President Grant, nor any of those Republicans who bestow any attention upon Oriental politics accede to it : inasmuch as it is a direct reversal of their attitude hitherto. On this point we may perhaps be mistaken ; but we have no hesitation in asserting that the treaty is imperfect.—*Japan Mail.*

* The writer in this respect evidently ignores Artice XIII., which states :—"In the first instance the provisions herein prescribed shall be complied with and carried out ; and *any conditions which are not herein provided shall be arranged after five years* from date, when the officials and people of both countries are better able to understand each other's language :"—*Translator.*

There are many other points which make it clear to us that the writer is basing his remarks upon an incorrect version of the Treaty altogether. The dependency-clause does not occur; and the import-duties are limited to ten per cent., not eleven.—ED. *N.-C.D.N.*

JAPAN TEA TRADE.

Conflicting rumours as to the actual condition of the American tea-markets generally continue current ; some evidently taking a pessimist view of the position, whilst others show, that although no very brilliant results can be expected, affairs are not really so bad as some would make out.

The course of our Tea market at the opening of the season would greatly account for this. The reckless rush made by two or three operators to secure the bulk of the daily arrivals the instant the teas were visible, would ensure their buyers —very often Chinamen—being loaded with

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several undesirable parcels, which they could not, on subsequent and more careful inspection, reject, nor could the buyers even reduce the cost of the tea by cutting the price, as it would have been difficult to have proved the inferiority, whilst at the same time had they attempted to have done this, they would have lost their opportunity, as rival buyers, possibly less cautious, would secure the bulk of the day's arrivals early in the morning.

It is, possibly, on purchases made in this hap-hazard manner, that complaints are forthcoming, and it would almost seem as though the telegraphic information published in our issue of the 17th ult.,—"New crop,—quality not appreciated by buyers, teas ex first steamer selling at thirty-eight cents per pound,"—was based on an inspection of some of those parcels which had been bought in haste and repented of at leisure.

We have subsequent information that two complete invoices, ex *Oceanic*, were sold at forty-eight and forty-six cents respectively, and although the high laying-down cost, coupled with the heavy freight, left but little, if any margin for profit, the results were not unsatisfactory. The character of both invoices was pronounced the best which the valuing broker had seen for years, and had it been possible to have bought these goods here, at anything like reasonable prices, a fair mercantile profit could have been obtained. It is, perhaps, needless to add that these teas were bought under the old-fashioned process of passing them through the tea-room before purchasing, in contradistinction to the "buying at sight" practice, a method which often tends to verify the old adage,—"the more haste, the worse speed."

We believe that when the present feeling of alarm amongst buyers in New York—caused by the unprecedentedly large shipments from this,—has subsided, it will, as a rule, be found that the tea crop of the present season has been—as regards quality—the best that we have had for several years. The only fault about it is the price, and for that the Japanese are not to be blamed. We hear that, thus far, the results of the campaign have been very satisfactory to native producers, although they still complain of the high cost of labour resulting from the present enhanced prices of most of the necessaries of life.

We trust, that for the balance of the season, the producers will not fall into the grievous error of bringing into this market an inferior article, with the view of saving expense. It would be far better for them to sacrifice some, if not all their profit, than to adopt any course which may again endanger the popularity of Japan Teas in the States,—a popularity which they now seem to have a good chance of regaining.—*Japan Herald.*

THE RIOT IN ALEXANDRIA.

(From the London Daily News' Telegrams.)

Alexandria, Sunday 6 p.m.

As I write the city is given up to civil tumult and plunder. In the Rue des Sœurs, this afternoon, in a quarrel between an Arab and a European, the latter is said to have killed the former with a knife. Thereupon great excitement arose among the Arabs, which the troops of the quarter were unable to repress. In a short time thousands of Arabs armed with sticks cleared the streets, attacked the Europeans, and made for the neighbourhood of the original outbreak. There a general fight is now going on. Shops and houses are being broken open and plundered. The dead and wounded men are now passing my door in carriages. Soldiers are posted in all the principal streets, where, it being Sunday, the European shops are closed, and the mob is breaking the shutters until driven off from one place, to commence at another. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul, is wounded, and is now being attended by Dr. Mackie, who considers his life in danger. All the European ladies and children in the Ramleh suburb of Alexandria are being sent for to go on board the ships in the harbour. The American corvette *Selenea* and the French frigate *Thetis* arrived yesterday. Another American and three French ships are expected. The *Superb* has anchored off the port. The *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, and *Inflexible* are cruising outside. Yesterday the engineer and staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company and Her Majesty's ship *Cygnet* hooked and buoyed the cable about four miles out at sea. It was not cut, merely buoyed to mark the position, so that in case of need it could be cut and communication kept from the ship.

10 p.m.

My previous account is substantially correct, but the number of killed and wounded is larger than I expected. Mr. Cookson is in a serious state, though slightly better. He had come back from the Rue des Sœurs after the first outbreak, but returning a second time, on the tumult becoming more serious, was set upon and beaten about the head and neck. An engineer officer of her Majesty's ship *Superb* is reported killed.

The Rue des Sœurs is completely wrecked and sacked. The main street is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, but the side and back streets are densely populated by the Arabs. The Europeans fired from the windows, killing many of the Arabs, who in turn dealt terrible havoc among the Europeans in the streets.

There are two caracols, or stations for a few soldiers, in the Rue de Sœurs. These men behaved well, but were lost amidst the thousands of fighting Arabs and Europeans. The Governor, the Prefect of Police, the Sub-Prefect, and the officials showed much zeal, and on the arrival of all the troops from the different barracks the tumult was quelled before dark.

Soldiers are now posted along the streets, and the principal banks are guarded by soldiers outside and inside. The English ladies and families from Ramleh are being sheltered for the night in the British Consulate. Some of the ladies from the city have gone on board ship.

At present the city is quiet, but the "bad time" of which I have spoken is with us, thanks to England and France threatening without meaning to strike. The Arabs chafed at and yet ridiculed our first naval demonstration, and even now with a larger fleet there is no force worth mentioning for the protection of the Europeans on shore; but it is useless to say more. The Government will probably reply that they hope the danger is over, and believe the accounts to be exaggerated.

It is impossible to-night to ascertain the exact number of killed and wounded. Their name is legion, and the destruction of property is immense. In quiet streets where there was no riot the shops were broken into and looted in the absence of the police and soldiers occupied elsewhere.

11 p.m.

Dervisch Pacha and Arabi Pacha have left Cairo for Alexandria by special train.

Mr. Cookson is conscious, and is progressing as favourably as can be expected. Although not so concentrated or so serious, many brutal attacks were made on Europeans in the streets leading to the Raseltin Palace and the Marina. It was in one of these that Mr. Cookson, who was going to the Governor's house, was attacked and dragged out of his carriage and beaten as described. His janissary had his leg broken in the encounter.

The ladies are now leaving for the harbour under the escort of the soldiers.

If further disturbances take place to-night the telegraph office will be closed and barricaded from within.

Alexandria, Monday morning.

The night has passed quietly. Boutros Bey and his aide-de-camp arrived here from Cairo at three o'clock this morning to hold an inquiry. Mr. Cookson is slightly better. Intense excitement prevails at Cairo respecting Alexandria.

Dervisch Pacha was two hours with the Khedive, who also sent for Cherif, and all three remained in consultation until early morning, showing much anxiety.

4.40 p.m.

The official returns of yesterday's riots give as 300 the number of killed and wounded. Of these between 60 and 70 Europeans were killed. Mr. Cookson is progressing, and the Italian and Greek Consuls, who were much injured, are doing well. The doctor of the *Superb* was badly wounded. The captain of the *Monarch*, returning from an afternoon drive, was imprisoned for two hours, and several people are missing. Of the many cases of horrible and revolting cruelty no special mention is necessary. The Sisters-street is a complete wreck. All the shops were destroyed and looted, and many of the side streets fared little better. The few soldiers on guard in the neighbourhood behaved well, but it is said that the military police encouraged the Arabs to break in and rob the shops. In places where there was no riot a number of Bedouins added to the tumult and deliberately fired on the houses of the Christians. Alexandria is quiet so far to-day, and is like a deserted city but for the patrolling of the soldiers and the hurrying of passengers to embark. All business is suspended. All the shops are closed, and the banks will not receive money. The *Superb* left her anchorage outside the harbour yesterday and came round to the new or east harbour about midnight. It being reported that she intended to land marines to protect the British Consulate, the soldiers directly made for the beach, and orders were sent to the *Superb's* boats not to approach. At present the soldiers are keeping order, but if any English and French force be landed it will be cut up. The Arab troops will be beyond control, and will join the people in massacring the Europeans. The position is a terrible one. We are entirely at the mercy of a few thousand soldiers. Although sixteen ships of war are inside, and four outside, the harbour, they know that no troops are on board, and any small force landed for any purpose would ensure a general carnage. It is said that more troops are coming from Cairo. These will be useful as long as the army remains quiet, but when anything occurs to cause it to act against the Europeans it will be so many additional soldiers let loose. Thus the fleet is no protection. Its presence here in the first instance, without troops to follow up the ultimatum, was the cause of the present disastrous situation. Until every European has left the country, an armed occupation of any kind would now lead to a certain massacre. Unable to receive one-fourth of the families aboard the ships of war, and unable to act, their coming has been a delusion and a snare. All the merchant ships in the harbour are besieged with refugees, and the steamers sailing are crowded with ladies, the men gladly taking deck passages. The Governor and the officers say they can keep order as long as there is no action on the part of the fleet, but the conduct of the army does not depend on the action of the fleet only. It depends also on events at Cairo, and what will be done there none can tell. A word from Arabi Pacha, and the army would act as one man. For the present there are no steps which can be taken against him, and whatever be the ultimate result of Dervish Pacha's mission, for the moment, like the previous measures, it is a fiasco. I was wrongly informed at the British Consulate last night as to the departure of Dervish Pacha and Arabi Pacha from

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Cairo. Some officers have arrived to inquire into the cause of the riot, but it is not likely that Dervisch Pacha and Arabi Pacha will leave Cairo.

The telegraph offices being crowded with work, few private messages are received from Cairo, where the excitement is scarcely less than here, as the hostility to the Europeans is daily increasing.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT.

For presentation to the shareholders at the sixteenth ordinary meeting to be held on Monday, the 31st July, 1882, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the twelve months to the 30th April last.

For the period under review net premium amounting to $583,738.00 was received, as against $521,431.61, in the previous year. The working account shews a balance at credit of $316,392.01 and the Directors recommend that the same be apportioned as follows :—

A Dividend of 22 per cent. to Shareholders,	$66,000.00
A Dividend of 20 per cent. on Contributions, payable to all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not,	125,000.00
To be transferred to credit of Reserve Fund,	25,000.00
To be carried forward to new account,	100,392.01

The Reserve Fund, with the amount to be transferred as above, will be $500,000.00.

Directors.—An addition to the Board has been made during the year by Mr. J. G. T. Hassell, of Messrs. Birley and Co., having been invited to and accepted a seat thereon. This appointment is submitted for the ratification of the shareholders.

Messrs. B. Schmacker and J. Thurburn retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Directors very much regret the death of Mr. H. Smith, for several years one of the Auditors of the Company, and they have appointed Mr. W. Forrest in his place.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. Forrest, and the re-election of these gentlemen is proposed.

A. McIVER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1882.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT for the year ended April 30th, 1882.

Assets.

Cash in hand		$29,555.05
Fixed Deposits with Local Banks :—		
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	$80,000.00	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	76,000.00	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	55,000 00	
		211,000.00
Invested in mortgages of property in Hongkong		356,000.00
Bonds of Chinese Imp. Government Loan, 1878,		42,616.44
Do. do. do. 1881,		70,907.65
London Branch :—		
Cash in hand	$88,231.21	
Fixed Deposits with Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	31,804.35	
National Bank of India, Limited,	36,521.74	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,869.56	
India 4% Stock	27,178.94	
India 4½% Stock	23,629.23	
Indian Railways (guaranteed stock)	46,791.28	
Remittance *(in transitu)*	52,173.91	
		326,695.22
Furniture		2,672.27
Seagull (str.), share of		5,000.00
Policy Stamps		106.80
Bills Receivable		21,471.80
Interest accrued, but not yet payable		4,834.20
Premia uncollected		3,556.82
Due from Agencies	$22,735 02	
Less: due to Agencies	1,109.51	
		21,625.51
		$1,095,041.64

Liabilities.

Capital subscribed	$1,000,000.00	
Amount paid up		$300,000.00
Reserve Fund		475,000.00
Dividends outstanding		3,649.63
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance of Working Account		316,392.01
		$1,095,041.64

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Losses under Policies		$321,935.98
„ Charges, Commissions, &c.		72,725.61
„ Survey Fees		6,369.58
„ Directors' & Auditors' Fees, Hongkong, Shanghai and London		8,174.86
„ Bad Debts		497.75
„ Value *Seagull* (str.), Furniture, &c., written down		2,904.07
„ Balance to Profit and Loss Account		316,392.01
		$728,999.86
By Premia, less Re-insurances and Return Premia	$583,738.00	
„ Interest	52,643.39	
„ Transfer Fees	38.00	
„ Exchange	651 98	
„ Suspense, amount brought forward from last year	91,928.49	
		$728,999.86

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1882,	$475,000.00
	$475,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1881,	$425,634.07
„ Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account, 1880-1881,	49,365.93
	$475,000.00

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company, and found the same correct.

THOS. ARNOLD,
WILLIAM FORREST, } *Auditors.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Tientsin—Mr. Mellotte. For Chefoo—Mrs. Tisdall, 3 children and amah, Mrs. Focke, 2 childen and nurse.

Per str. *Hankow*, for London—Mr. and Miss Leod, Messrs. Tree and De la Poterie.

Per str. *Pautah*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Byrne, four children and servant. For Tientsin—Mr. C. A. Clyma.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Crawford Kerr, Miss O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Kirchoff.

Per str. *Haean*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Sayres, Mr. and Mrs. Holwill and maid, Mrs. Ferguson and two children, and Mr. F. D. Elewell.

Per str. *Hongkong*, for Hongkong—Mr. Roberts.

Per str. *Appin*, for Foochow—Mr. G. Morgan and servant.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Yokohama—Messrs. S. C. Partridge, H. Callum and C. Wiggins. For San Francisco—Miss H. Brown and Mrs. John. For Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. J. Jerdein.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Hwaiyuen*, from Canton—Mrs. and Miss Holwill, and Miss Graham. From Hongkong—Mr. Dixon.

Per str. *Kangchi*, from Foochow — Mr. Phipps.

Per str. *Electra*, from Hamburg—Mr. von Blumenstein.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Rev. C. H. Dudd.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Jerdein.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Mr. Moller.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Mr. A. J. Reeks.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Nanking—Mr. J. Nölting.

Per str. *Thibet*, from London—Mrs. Gilmour's native servant, and Mr. Everall's native servant. From Hongkong—Dr. Landon, Messrs. R. E. Ivey, J. W. Scott and R. B. Culle.

Per str. *Yehsin*, from Tientsin — Mrs. Hanisch.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Chinkiang—Mr. Smithers (U.S. Consul).

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Wuhu—Mr. E. Blair. From Chinkiang—Mrs. Duff and children, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. Kennedy.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Rosetta*, for London—Mrs. A. Ponente. For Venice—Mr. D. A. Darling. For Hongkong—Mrs. J. P. Marques and 3 children ; Miss Guterres and amah.

Commercial.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Tea Statistics*, of 24th July, says :—Business reported during the past week is as under :—

	1882.	1881.
Settlements	4,980	11,070 ½-chts.
„	Nil.	700 boxes.
Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	10,780	34,250 ½-chts.

Consisting of the following Teas, cost in London being calculated at 5/5 per tael Exchange, and £2.10.6 per ton Freight, direct from here :—

	½-chests.	Tls. per picul.	Per lb.
Oopacks ...	1,480	10.00 *a* 13.00	9d. *a* 10½d.
Oonams	870	10.25 *a* 12.00	9d. *a* 10d.
Oanfaas	2,630	12.00 *a* 17.25	10d. *a* 1/3.

Settlements for the season to date are :—

	1882.		1881.	
Hankow Tea...	625,650	½-chts.	630,280	½-chts.
Kiukiang „ ...	282,860	„	219,960	„
	908,510	„	850,240	„

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Teas) as contrasted with the settlements for the *same number of days* from the opening of last season :—

	1882. ½-chests.	1881. ½-chests.	1883. ½-chests.
For England and America	*522,290..	†541,640	Decrease 19,350
„ Russia..	286,220..	308,600	Increase 77,620
„ Shanghai on native account..	99,650..	144,630	Decrease 44,980
	½-chests.	½-chests.	½-chests.
	1,008,160	994,870.....	Increase 13,290

* 282,860 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included.
† 219,960 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included.

Total arrivals, Settlements, Shipments to Shanghai on native account, and Stocks to date are as under :—

	Arrivals. 1882.	1881.	Settlements. 1882.	1881.	
Hankow Tea..	762,300..	801,520	625,650..	630,280	½-chts.
Kiukiang „ ..	282,860..	219,960	282,860..	219,960	„
	Shipments on native account.		Stock.		
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	
Hankow Tea..	99,650	144,630	37,000..	26,610	½-chts.
Kiukiang „ ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	„

Comparative quotations are as under :—

	1882. per picul. Tls.	1881. per picul. Tls.	1880. per picul. Tls.
Oopacks	10.00 *a* 13.00	9.50 *a* 11.75	10.25 *a* 12.60
Oanfaa	12.00 *a* 17.25	11.50 *a* 13.00	—
Oonams	10.25 *a* 12.00	10.00 *a* 11.00	10.10 *a* 10.75
Seang-tams	—	8.00 *a*	—

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

	lbs.	Re-exports.
Season 1882-83...	44,243,000...	17,394,000 lbs.
„ 1881-82...	48,663,155...	13,458,616 „
„ 1880-81...	46,391,825...	13,167,954 „
„ 1879-80...	39,986,904...	15,030,474 „

The following are the departures for London :—

As per last Report in 12 strs.	*34,100,578 lbs.
Against in 11 strs. last year	...28,889,111 lbs.

* 621,615 lbs. transhipment cargo for Odessa included.

Direct export for Odessa :—

1882.	1881.
9,266,086 lbs.	6,816,664 lbs.

Freights.—Through rate per P. & O. and Holt's £2.10.6 per ton.

Exchange.—The comparative quotation is :—

	1882.	1881.
On London, Credits, 4 months' sight,	..6/4½	....5/4½.

The Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of the 23rd instant.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shanghai, 28th July, 1882.

During the last week best qualities of 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings have brought previous values, but common kinds have declined 2 to 3 candareens: 6lbs. Shirtings have also fallen one to two per cent. About half the purchases of the former weights have been made for Hankow, the other markets have been dull for this description of goods. The large transactions in American Drills have been chiefly for Tientsin and Newchwang, though, of course, some have been bought by speculators. The demand for them at the latter port has been considerable. Since the sales were made the market here has become firmer, holders require higher prices, and will, we learn, probably obtain them in a few days.

Yarn has been in demand and has advanced in price for suitable kinds which are wanted for Chefoo and Szechuen.

Woollens.—The only thing to note in these is a slight improvement in some Camlets, and in Long Ells. There has been more general business in Fancy Goods them we have seen for some time but the total does not aggregate much.

The inundations above Hankow continue and interfere with business, but the Chinese say the waters are subsiding.

Private Sales of Imports from 21st to 27th July, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings—6-lbs. 10,750 pieces, Lie Eagle 5,000 at T0.95, Green Unicorn 3,750 at T0.95 and 1,000 at T0.96, Yellow Stag 1,000 at T1.95½; and by auction 1,050 pieces. **7-lbs.**—1,550 pieces, Eagle 700 at T1.11, Green Lion 500 at T1.20, Black Dragon 350 at T1.02½; and by auction 500 pieces. **8.4-lbs.**—64,000 pieces, Blue Fish 1,000 at T1.51, Red Stag 2,500 at 1.66, 2-Feathers 3,250 at T1.78, Squirrel 500 at T1.65, 3-Men 500 at T1.53, Silver Sycee 6,000 at T1.48, Green Man 500 at T1.25, Red Hand 500 at T1.75, B Railway 500 at T1.43, Gold Old Man 250 at T1.75, Blue 2-Lions 500 at T1.57½, Red Joss 1,000 at T1.62½ and 1,500 at T1.62, Red 2-Lions 400 at T1.50 Blue Anchor 12,500 at T1.60, Red Eagle XX 550 at T1.81½, Green Fisherman 500 at T1.60 and 7,400 at T1.59, No. 2 Steamer 3,500 at T1.51, Collie's Lion 1,450 at T1.77, Black Dragon 500 at T1.40, Blue Lion 6,500 at 1.57, Blue Cock 1,500 at T1.31, Red 2-Lions 1,800 at T1.53 S Lion No. 200, 6,950 at T1.53 H 500 at T1.55, Blue Squirrel 500 at T1.65, Head 500 at T1.55, Yellow Dragon 700 at T1.24; and by auction 4,250 pieces. **9.12-lbs.**—4,500 pieces, Horse Head 1,000 at T2.13, Red Hand 500 at 1.75, Red Dragon 2,000 at T2.12, Steamer 1,000 at T2.07. **10lbs.**—1,750 pieces, Green Deer 750 at T1.25, Blue Dragon 1,000 at T2.22½. **13-lbs.**—2,500 pieces Tiger chop, to arrive, at T2.25; and sales of heavy weights by auction 1,000 pieces.

T-Cloths—7-lbs.—12,450 pieces, Silver Dragon 2,500 at T1.28, No. 2 Warrior 1.500 at T1.12, 3-Men 500 at T1.13, Yellow Stag 6,700 at T0.93, Sea Lion 250 at T1.17½, Silver Buffalo 250 at T1.12, Blue Buffalo 250 at T1.12. **8-lbs.**—3.050 pieces, X. M. Deer 1,800 at T1.27½, Mandarin 250 at T1.64, Green Stag 1,000 at T1.15. And auction Sales of 1,750 pieces 7-lbs. goods.

Drills, Sheetings and Jeans.—Drills 2,580 pieces—Warrior 300 at T1.42½, No. 2 Squirrel 225 at T2.25, Dragon 600 at T147½, A.A. Stag 1,455 at T1.97½. Sheetings 2,700 pieces. Soldier 600 at T1.70 and 960 at T1.69. House 720 at T2.71, Fish and Dragon 420 at T2 80. Jeans—2,000 pieces—Peacock 1,600 at T1.38, Deer 400 at T1.42.

White Shirtings.—2,140 pieces. **48-reed,** Fish and Dragon 300 at T1.30, **64-reed,** Blue Stag 1,000 at T1.87½, **72-reed,** Gold Sycee Peacock 840 at T2.06. And by auction 2,000 pieces.

Yarns.—453 bales—Collie's Lion 28/32, 50 bales at T78 and 50 at T79. Blue Peacock 25 at T77, Red Joss 28/32 200 at T78. 16/24 28 at T69. Gold Red Dragon 100 at T77.

Turkey Reds.—700 pieces. **2½-lbs.** Gold Dragon 400 at T1.23, **3¼-lbs.** at T1.67½, **2¼-lbs.** at T1.23, and by auction 3,954 pieces.

Fancy Goods and Sundries.—Figured Cotton Lastings—2,000 pieces Stag chop at T4.00. White Irishes 1,250 pieces, Stag No. 4 at T1.60 and by auction 400 pieces. White Brocades 100 pieces Stag chop at T1.90. Italians 180 pieces assorted Stag chop at T2.65. Figured Orleans 1,500 pieces Scarlet and Gentian 1,500 at T1.67½. Russian Cloths 550 pieces House chop at T17.50. Black Velvets 240 pieces 22-in. Woman chop at 13½ cand. per yard. Velveteens 90 pieces Black Stag chop at 11 cand. per yard.

American Goods.—Drills 51,780 pieces PMCO Dragon 17,730 pieces at T2.70, MMD Horse 16,800 pieces at T2.60, BMA Cock 14,700 at T2.55, SMD Lion 2,550 at T2.65. Sheetings 14lbs. Horse 1,300 at T2.76. Shirtings 200 pieces 12lbs. Joss chop at T2 70.

Woollens.—The private sales have been:—Camlets 50 pieces Eye chop at T9.15, 100 pieces Eagle at T8.85. Spanish Stripes 18 pieces HH at T0.52, 150 assorted at T0.54. Lastings HDB 80 pieces Scarlet at T8.20. 120 pieces at T8 00 assorted. Long Ells 100 V at T4.85. The sales by auction have been:—Camlets 1,450 pieces; Spanish Stripes 482 pieces; Long Ells 640 pieces; Lastings 240 pieces.

Metals.—We extract the following from the weekly circular of Mr. A. Bielfeld. Reports from the interior offer little encouragement to operators, and the trade purchase only to small amounts. Lead—Only a few small sales have been made at last week's quotations, and the Chinese say that no improvement can be expected for two months. Nailrod Iron—A few small sales of Sohier have been made at T2.02½ per picul, and the market closes firm. Old Iron—Sales 100 tons Horse Shoes in casks at T1.64, and 25 tons of same to arrive at T1.66. Pig and Bar Iron are very dull. Tin Plates—Sales 200 cases common at auction at T3.02½, and 200 boxes IC Coke privately at T3.60. Steel is lower. Copper without change.

Miscellaneous.—Matches—the demand for Black Dips continues, other kinds are neglected. Sales 300 cases Black Dip, for cash, to arrive at T16.25. Window Glass—near arrivals are still enquired for. Needles—business in these is dull. Dyes—a moderate enquiry and small business.

Kerosene Oil.—The *Kaiser* has arrived with 43,000 cases, the greater part of which had been previously disposed of. Up to her arrival a fair business in spot cargo had been doing at about T1.20, 1 month's clearance, but buyers have latterly become more reserved and during the last 4 days very little has been settled. The market closes rather weak at T1.19. October delivery is on offer at T1.22½. Stock, exclusive of *Kaiser's* cargo about 285,000 cases.

Opium.—The market has been dull, and a decline of T5 to T10 on new Malwa, T2 on new Patna and Benares has occurred during the week. Quotations at the date are Malwa, new at T410 to 465 and old at T430 to 575; Patna, new at T437 and old at T426; Benares, new at T420 and old at T416.

Coal.—Messrs. Wheelock & Co. say:—The Coal market has shown no signs of activity since the issue of our last circular on the 13th instant. Cardiff:—Sales are still confined to small lots ex godown at current rates. American Anthracite:—The 80 tons per *Kaiser* were sold to arrive some time ago at T9.50 per tons ex ship. Australian:—The cargo of 1,300 tons Wollongong per *Malleville* will be landed for sale, as the holders demand a higher price than dealers are at present willing to give. There is a decidedly better feeling for this sort of Australian Coal, as rates have advanced and the market is firmer. We have no change to report in the position of Newcastle, N.S.W. Coal. Japan:—The bulk of arrivals of Miiké Coal are in fulfilment of contracts, but one cargo has been landed for sale. We have no sales of Takasima Coal to report, whilst stocks have been increased by the 749 tons of Dust ex *Tyne*. For other sorts of Japan Coal the market is very dull, and rates have declined all round. Kerlung shows a further fall in price, with little demand. Saghalien:—About 400 tons in all of Doué Coal have been disposed of at T3.50 to T3.75 per ton ex godown.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls. 7.50	per ton,	nominal.	Japan Takasima Dust, ex ship	Tls. 3.70	per ton,	sales.
American Anthracite, to arrive	,, 9.75	,,	nominal.	Miiké Lump, ex ship	,, 4.70	,,	nominal.
Sydney, Woollongong, ex ship	,, 6.70	,,	offers.	,, Dust, ex ship	,, 3.80	,,	sales.
,, Coal Cliff ex ship	,, 6.00	,,	nominal.	Imabuko, ex ship	,, 3.25	,,	nominal.
Newcastle, N.S.W, ex ship	,, 5.50	,,	,,	Takoo and Karatz, ex ship	,, 3.75	,,	,,
Japan, Takasima, Lump, ex ship	,, 5.00	,,	,,	Keelung, ex ship to arrive	,, 3.75	,,	weak.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Mixed Japan	2,748 tons.	Wollongong	1,300 tons.
Miiké Dust	843 ,,	Takasima Dust	719 ,,
,, Lump	2,218 ,,		
Dove	600 ,,	Total	9,058 tons.
Keelung	550 ,,		
Anthracite	80 ,,		

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The market has been drooping all the week and closes with many anxious sellers, arrivals have been coming forward rather freely from the country. Settlements 1,000 bales include: Tsatlees—Black Lion 3½ at T375, Ewo Eagle at T365, Blue Elephants—Eu-kee-fong at T365; Yu-fong at 360, Pahlook at T560, Pahling at T350, Phœnix at T345, Bamboo, Chifong, at T340; Kahing—Gold Lily No. 1 at T350, No. 2 at T340, No. 3 at T330; Green at T315; Market chops at T320 to 330; Haugchows at T315; No. 9/12 Moss at T295 to 315. Reeels, May-hun-yeh—Tingchow at T430, Dhohow at T420, Keechang Flag at T430, Worm and Leaf No. 3 at T345.

Export from 1st June to date—

	London.	Continent.	America.	India and Straits, &c.	Total.
	1,764	4,237	355	312	6,665
Against 1881-2	1,326	2,373	500	350	4,549
1880-1	6,613	11,992	600	1,074	20,297

Export of Wild Silk this year 10 bales, against 403 bales, to date, last season. Stock—25,000 bales.

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Tea.—Since the departure of the French mail there has been more doing both in Black and Green Tea.

BLACK.—Settlements are :—

8,732	half-chests	Ningchow	at ₸14¾	to 21½	per picul.
1,662	"	Kutoon	" 26	" 27	"
2,278	"	Keemun	" 18	" 24¼	"
1,914	"	Hohow and Tung-ma-quong	" 14¼	" 27	"
4,753	"	Oonfa	" 10½	" 19¼	"
3,188	"	Oopack	" 13.¾	" 16	"
4,319	"	Oonam	" 11½	" 18¾	"
2,546	"	Shantaum	" 10.10	" 10.50	"
836	"	Dust	" 7.00	" 8.00	"
30,228	half-chests.				

Stock, 85,120 half-chests.

The following are the settlements :—

Moyune, fine to finest	477	half-chests at ₸26	to 28	per picul.	
Teenkai, finest	1,790	" " 29	" 31	"	
Fychow, medium to fine	1,579	" " 18¼	" 21½	"	
" fine lines	1,108	" " 29½	" 42	"	
Pingsuey, fine to finest	4,608	" " 25	" 32	"	
" common to medium	2,517	" " 16.40	" 20½	"	
Total	12,079	half-chests.			

Stock, Country Tea ....30,750 half-chests. Local packed .... 2,910 half-chests.
Pingsuey.....................33,120 "

Total... 66,780 half-chests.

Freights.—Messrs. Wheelock & Co. say :—In our last circular of the 13th instant we pointed out that the coasting trade was extremely dull, but have now to report it in a still worse condition. The rates we give below are purely nominal, and are no guide to what vessels will accept, as owing to the large amount of disengaged tonnage in port and the small demand for it, sailing vessels find a difficulty in obtaining employment at all.

As the market for Japan Coal continues in a depressed state there is only a slight demand for tonnage for the trade between Nagasaki and this, the vessels settled taking only part of a cargo of Coals and filling up with planks.

Quotations for sailing vessels are :—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mex. cents per picul, no demand. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex. cents per picul, no demand. Nagasaki and back, $1.65 per ton of Coal for small vessels, slight enquiry. *(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)* Keelung and back, $2.00 per ton of Coal, slight enquiry. Foochow and back, $4.50 per register ton, nominal.

Settlements during the fortnight have been :—*Kishon*, British barque, 491 tons, Keelung to Shanghai, private terms. *Hilda*, British barque, 306 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, $850 in full, 14 lay days. *Batavia*, British barque, 367 tons, same voyage, $950 in full, 18 lay days. *Electra*, German steamer, 1,161 tons, same voyage, private terms. *Kolga*, British barque, 359 tons, hence to Chefoo, $850 in full, despatch. *Oceania*, British barque, 320 tons, Newchwang to Foochow, 20 Mex. cents per picul, 16 lay days.

Exchange.—Firm markets for Silver in London and for exchange in India, with a very small demand for bank remittances have raised our rates ⅛th for Bank bills and ¼d. for telegraphic transfers. Private paper has also advanced ⅛th per tael though only small amounts of bills have been on offer. Some business has been done on India at Rs. 308½.

Shares.—The most notable feature in this market has been the advance in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares consequent on reports from Hongkong that an issue of 20,000 new shares at a high premium is about to be proposed. Messrs. Bissett & Co. circular in the postscript gives full particulars of the week's transactions.

Chinese Market.—Business generally have been dull during the week. **Sugar,** prices are unchanged, and the sales have been 4000 bags white and 3350 of brown. **Sandal wood,** 1500 piculs South Sea and 150 piculs Timor have been sold. **Cotton,** is 2 to 3 mace lower owing to the fine weather, but transactions are small. **Flints,** 100 piculs have been sold at 48 cents. **Malacca Tin,** the sales reported are 250 slabes Fung-ling, 300 slabs Fock-chock, 200 slabs Chow-kung, the last chop at an advance of 2 mace.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve	Black.	Magenta	Sales pieces.
Sing-wo	24th July	UU	9.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
King-ming	25th	CPH	10.16	10.03	10.08	10.30 dk.	9.41	10.88	9.66	...	9.77	8.89	11.56	220
"	"	Pagoda	9.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
E-wo	26th	HDB	9.72	9.20	9.68	10.10	9.28	...	...	...	9.70	8.37	...	100
"	"	" No. 2	8.92	7.80	8.76	8.43	...	8.97	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	27th	SSG	9.35	9.25	9.55	...	9.40	10.50	...	7.62½	9.77½	8.32½	...	580
"	"	GGM	9.57½	9.25	9.60	10.30	9.55	...	...	...	9.80	8.60	...	400
Spanish Stripes.														
Sing-wo	24th	Lion	0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
King-ming	25th	CPH	0.482	0.466	...	0.473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
E-wo	26th	HDB	0.494	0.512	0.96	0.492	0.527	...	...	...	...	0.524	...	96
Yuen-fong	27th	TTB	0.48½	0.51	0.49.4	0.52/52½	0.47½/54½	0.50¾ Br.	0.50¾	...	0.52¼	0.52/52½	0.47½	} 278
"	"	"	...	...	...	...	0.54½	0.54½/½ Ash	0.53¾	...	...	0.53¾	0.52¼ Lv.	
Long Ells.														
Sing-wo	24th	UU	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
King-ming	25th	CPH	5.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
E-wo	26th	HDB	4.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	27th	GGL	4.91	...	5.22	5.20 dk.	5.62	...	5.48	...	...	...	...	240
Lastings.														
King-ming	25th	Tiger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	100
"	"	Eleph.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7.50	...	40
Yuen-fong	27th	GGR	...	...	9.28	...	...	...	...	..	...	8.42	...	100

House Name : 24th July—

Sing-wo :—BLACK VELVETS, 22-in. Woman, 48 pcs at ₸0.131. CASHMERE TWILLS, Stag, 240 pcs at ₸1.34.

19th July—

E wo :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 9.12lbs. Red Dragon, 250 pce at ₸1.8275, 10lbs. Blue Teapot, 250 pcs at ₸2.235, Green, 250 pcs at ₸2.1625, 8.4lbs. Blue, 500 pcs at ₸1.74, Green, 250 pcs at ₸1.665, Red, 250 pcs at ₸1.615, Black, 250 pcs at ₸1.3425, 8.4lb. Green Peacock, 250 pcs at ₸1.28, 7lbs. Blue Teapot, 250 pcs at ₸1.335, Peacock, 250 pcs at ₸1.12, 6lbs., 300 pcs at ₸1.0725, 12lbs. Blue Teapot, 50 pcs ₸2 6875. WHITE IRISHES, Red Dragon, 150 pcs at ₸1.9025, Blue Dragon, 250 pcs at ₸1.73. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Teapot, 250 pcs at ₸1.44, 8lbs. Red, 250 pcs at ₸1.245, Blue, 250 pcs at ₸1.52, Black, 250 pcs at ₸1.22. JEANS, 8lbs. Blue Teapot, 60 pcs at ₸1.57. DRILLS, 14lbs. A Dragon, 180 pcs at ₸1.475, D, 120 pcs at ₸1.44. TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Mandarin, 700 pcs at ₸0.8575, 2¼lbs., 350 pcs at ₸0.97, 2⅓lbs., 280 pcs at ₸1.10, 2lbs. Gold Lion, 881 pcs at ₸0.86, 2¼lbs., 350 pcs at ₸0.97, 2½lbs., 350 pcs at ₸1.075, 3lbs., 150 pcs at ₸1.27, 4lbs., 140 pcs at ₸1.805, 2¼lbs. Railway, 140 pcs at ₸0.86.

27th July—

Yuen-fong :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. 2-Man, 750 pcs at ₸0.95, 7lbs. Blue Britannia, 500 pcs at ₸1 2375, 8.4lbs. House, 1,000 pcs at ₸1.265, 8.4lbs. Blue Britannia, 500 pcs at ₸1.425, 8.4lbs. 2-Man, 750 pcs at ₸1.2675, 9.12lbs. Red Britannia, 200 pcs at ₸2.115. WHITE SHIRTINGTS, 64-r. Blue Lighthouse, 1,500 pcs at ₸1.48, 72-r., 500 pcs at ₸1.9575. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Britannia, 750 pcs at ₸1.0575.

Ne-che :—TURKEY REDS, 2¼lbs. Peacock, 97 pcs at ₸0 9225, 2½lbs., 69 pcs at ₸1.00, 2⅓lbs., 59 pcs at ₸1.0125, 3lbs., 53 pcs at ₸1.30. 2¾lbs., 88 pcs at ₸1.17, 2½lbs., 62 pcs at ₸1.0175, 2¼lbs., 106 pcs at ₸0.925, 2½lbs., 54 pcs at ₸1.025, 2¾lbs. Watch, 78 pcs at ₸1.155.

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MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "*VENICE*," cleared 18th July, for NEW YORK.—Fine Chinaware 12.09 piculs. Strawbraid 793.48 piculs. Straw hats 19,200. Goat skin rugs 586.

Per Str. "*YANGTSE*," cleared 21st July, for LONDON.—Rhubarb 32.24 piculs, Strawbraid 271.18 piculs. Goat skin rugs 1,456. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—Cocoons Shanghai 71.26 piculs, double, Shanghai 9.71 piculs, pierced 498.70 piculs. Waste, Shanghai 334 bales, 870.57 piculs. Other ports 99 bales, 251 piculs. Musk 0.29$\frac{3}{16}$ piculs. Strawbraid 42.69 piculs. Pongees 1.35 piculs. Goat skin rugs 1,192. For ODESSA,—Fine Chinaware 3.50 piculs.

Per Str. "*BENLARIG*," cleared 24th July, for NEW YORK.—Pig's bristles 46.20 piculs. Fine Chinaware 4.45 piculs. Feathers 69.28 piculs. Camel's hair 18.78 piculs. Goat's hair 8.14 piculs. Rhubarb 82.18 piculs. Strawbraid 144.34 piculs. Wool 50 89 piculs. Goat skin rugs 11,571. Sheep's skin 4,872. Dog's skin 831. Matting 10 rolls. For BOSTON.—Goat skin rugs 1,591.

Per Str. "*NAGOYA MARU*," cleared 25th July, for NEW YORK.—Musk 0.22$\frac{1}{16}$ piculs. Goat skin rugs 2,800. For SAN FRANCISCO. —Feathers 6.15 piculs. Wool 47 piculs. Goat skin rugs 600. Deer skins 100.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JULY, 1882, COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 166 TO 171, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings .....Pcs.	8,020	560	18,690	745	5,070	12,610	8,610	27,380	1,290	...	...	3,650	1,000	...	...	12,500
T-Cloths ..... ,,	6,165	325	1,340	560	2,330	950	9,360	26,924	400	200	...	...	475	...	...	3,640
White Shirtings ..... ,,	1,180	100	1,000	250	600	5,845	650	15,600	...	...	520	350	...	...	...	1,060
Drills, English and Dutch .. ,,	660	...	360	75	240	1,437	840	2,835	300	...	...	...	...	...	20	60
Do., American ..... ,,	120	165	90	105	15	1,155	825	5,680	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Jeans, English and Dutch ... ,,	950	...	...	...	50	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do., American ..... ,,	180	...	...	...	...	...	60	760	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	120
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	60	...	185	275	150	775	720	5,152	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Do., American ..... ,,	260	...	60	20	60	200	2,340	11,145	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	339	...	40	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, ,, ,, Dyed. ,,	80	50	100	...	...	190	130	80	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chintzes ..... ,,	240	...	110	...	60	240	120	150	239	...	50	...	...	...	...	200
Printed Twills ..... ,,	389	...	280	...	60	479	80	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	62	421	1,005	79	...	...	1,261	4,245	306	...	...	...	1,918	...	...	180
Velvets ..... ,,	54	54	30	54	24	156	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Velveteens ..... ,,	24	...	30	...	30	30	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs .....Doz.	200	...	100	...	640	920	...	739	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	400
Muslins .....Pcs.	...		100	99	...	100	300	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn.....Pcls.	...	...	...	...	120	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes .....Pcs.	24	...	66	12	120	222	6	102	6	...	...	...	24	...	...	30
Medium and Broad Cloths ... ,,	12	...	...	...	398	90	..	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Camlets .... ,,	10	30	20	130	570	490	40	389	10	...	30	...	40	...	...	60
Long Ells ..... ,,	...	20	140	280	320	460	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings ..... ,,	...	...	20	20	139	100	50	230	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton ..... ,,	90	40	90	...	...	...	480	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lustres, Plain ... . ,,	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
,, Figured ..... ,,	...	...	180	60	...	300	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
GREY SHIRTINGS ..... pcs.	100,125	2,887,813	8,380	3,380,807	1,822,200
T-CLOTHS ..... ,,	52,669	1,126,964	2,200	878,911	467,600
WHITE SHIRTINGS ..... ,,	27,155	846,551	2,147	893,309	584,300
DRILLS—English and Dutch ... ,,	6,827	152,723	7,515	296,083	496,700
,, American ..... ,,	10,180	108,140	13,575	343,545	281,100
JEANS—English and Dutch ..... ,,	1,810	66,871	2,560	32,476	38,400
,, American..... ,,	1,220	10,980	.....	16,805	10,400
SHEETINGS—English ..... ,,	7,537	143,550	710	142,010	81,600
,, American and Continents ..... ,,	14,735	278,930	24,060	333,245	195,600
DYED SHIRTINGS ..... ,,	529	15,213	940	41,536	29,300
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White ..... ,,	50	2,276	.....	1,442	1,200
,, ,, ,, Dyed..... ,,	810	20,749	500	31,566	27,000
DAMASKS—Dyed ..... ,,	80	3,535	.....	3,297	5,100
CHINTZES ... . ,,	1,409	53,992	10	95,180	83,100
PRINTED TWILLS ..... ,,	2,733	81,879	80	91,096	64,000
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS..... ,,	9,477	183,121	21,276	271,169	179,400
VELVETS..... ,,	507	17,305	40	20,120	25,500
VELVETEENS ..... ,,	164	5,263	.....	9,090	7,100
HANDKERCHIEFS ..... doz.	3,199	146,194	208	74,647	129,900
MUSLINS..... pcs.	2,599	144,674	2,099	76,081	27,300
DIMITIES..... ,,	150	2,903	.....	1,092	2,000
COTTON YARN ..... pls.	138	12,274	.....	8,361	4,600
SPANISH STRIPES ..... pcs.	612	20,114	402	36,152	29,500
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS..... ,,	544	11,738	151	24,335	30,900
CAMLETS..... ,,	1,819	52,875	1,000	62,170	51,300
LONG ELLS..... ,,	1,360	40,198	320	54,500	51,700
LASTINGS ..... ,,	659	37,768	100	54,445	54,200
,, Crape ..... ,,	.....	1,640	.....	758	3,400
,, Cotton ..... ,,	1,000	40,721	.....	66,535	72,500
CUSTRES—Plain ..... ,,	200	3,125	.....	2,799	3,200
,, Figured ..... ,,	810	46,575	50	49,767	91,500
,, Crape ... . ,,	50	1,350	.....	2,750	2,100

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Thibet, Kaisar, Bellerophon, Electra, Glenroy, Stentor, Natal, Tetuan, Lady Douglas.*

Import Cargoes declared—ex *Rosetta*, and additional ex *Dorset*.

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Articles.		Quotations.		
Cotton Piece Goods.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. ....nom.	per piece	0.9.4	@	1.1.8
7-lbs. .... ,,	,,	1.1.2	,,	1.3.5
8¼ to 8½-lbs.	,,	1.1.2½	,,	1.7.8
Dewhurst XX	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.1½
9 to 9½-lbs. ....nom.	,,	1.8.4	,,	1.9.7½
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality ,,	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.1.5
best quality...... ,,	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.6.7
G. E. White Shirtings—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	,,	1.3.4	,,	1.5.3
60 reed	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.2
64 reed	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.8
64 reed best	,,	1.7.6	,,	1.9.5
66 to 72 reed	,,	1.9.5	,,	2.1.5
best	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.6.0
American Drills—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.7.5
American Jeans—				
30 yds. 30 in. 6¼ to 8-lbs.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.8
American Sheetings—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	,,	2.4.5	,,	3.0.0
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs.	,,	2.6.7	,,	2.9.0
English Drills—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	per piece	1.3.0	,,	1.7.5
best	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.7.0
English Jeans—				
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	,,	1.3.7.5	,,	1.7.6
English Sheetings—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14 a 15-lbs.	per piece	1.7.5	,,	2.1.0
Dutch Drills—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.4.5
Dutch Jeans—				
30 in. 40 yds.	per piece	1.6.0	,,	1.8.5
T-Cloths—				
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary. nom.	per piece	......	,,	......
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,, nom.	,,	0.8.7	,,	0.9.5
7-lbs. ,, Mexican	,,	1.0.1	,,	1.6.0
8 a 8¼-lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.2.4	,,	1.6.0
XX and best	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.9.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue, 28 in.	per doz.	0.4.0	,,	0.4.4
,, 32 in.	,,	0.5.2	,,	0.5.5
Gentian Shirtings	per piece	1.9.0	,,	2.2.2½
Brocades, White, 40 yds. 36 in.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.2.5
Dyed, Assorted...............	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.6.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40yds. 26 in.	,,	3.6.0	,,	4.4.0
Chintz, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	per piece	1.0.0	,,	1.3.5
Blue	,,	1.1.3	,,	1.2.3
Brown ....nom.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.5
Cashmere Twills, 25 yds. 28 in.	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.8.0
Turkey Reds, 24yds. 32in. 2 to 3-lbs..	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.7.0
Velvets, Black, 22 in. ....nom.	per yard	0.1.3	,,	0.1.8½
Velveteens, Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.1¼	,,	0.1.4
26 in.	,,	0.1.4	,,	0.1.8¾
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42 in.	per piece	0.4.7½	,,	0.6.0
Muslins, Figured, ...nom.	,,	0.6.5	,,	0.7.5
Dimities, 12 yds. 36 in.	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
41 in.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
Yarn, Cotton, Nos. 28 a 32	per bale	74.5.0	,,	79.0.0
Spanish Stripes, Assorted...............	per yard	0.4.4	,,	0.5.4
Medium and Habit Cloths	,,	0.7.0	,,	1.0.5
Broad Cloth................................	per yard	1.2.5	,,	1.6.0
Camlets—				
English, *SS*, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted.	per piece	7.4.0	,,	10.1.3
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	per piece	4.6.0	,,	5.2.3
Assorted	,,	5.3.0	,,	5.6.2½

Articles.		Quotations.		
Cotton Piece Goods.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Lastings, 30 yds. 31 in.	per piece	7.2.5	@	9.4.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	,,	2.6.0	,,	5.1.0
,, Lustres, Assorted ....nom.	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.2.5
Orleans, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.7.5
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	,,	2.2.0	,,	3.1.5
Metals and Sundries.				
Japan Copper—Slabs, best	per picul	16.0.0	,,	16.5.0
,, Ore	,,	14.8.0	,,	15.5.0
Quicksilver—American ....nom.	,,	46.0.0	,,	46.5.0
Tin Plates—14 × 10 .... ,,	per box	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
Steel................................. ,,	per tub	......	,,	......
Bamboo	per picul	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Tin, Fong Hing .... nom.	,,	25.5.0	,,	......
Fok Chok	,,	25.2.0	,,	......
Chowkung, &c.	,,	24.7.0	,,	......
Hoop Iron	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.4.0
Pig Iron	per ton	16.5.0	,,	20.0.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 ...... nom.	per picul	......	,,	......
,, ,, 12 a 16	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.4.5
,, ,, 17 a 25	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.2.5
Iron—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best ....nom.	per picul	2.0.0	,,	2.1.2½
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0
Sohier.......................................	,,	1.8.2½	,,	1.8.7½
Belgian.....................................	,,	1.7.7½	,,	1.8.2½
Dawes'—Bar ....nom.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.2½
Round	,, nom	2.0.5	,,	2.1.0
Lead, common brands ....nom.	per picul	4.1.5	,,	4.2.2½
LB .... ,,	,,			
Sugar—				
White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	5.5.0	,,	6.0.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.2.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.7.0
White, Canton, No. 1	,,	5.4.0	,,	5.9.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.6.0
Brown, Swatow, Best..................	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
,, ,, Common............	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0
,, Canton..........................	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
,, ,, Common.....	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Pepper—Black	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.2.0
White	,,	13.5.0	,,	14.5.0
Rattans—Common	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.5.0
Good to fine	,,	......	,,	......
Best	,,	4.0.0	,,	5.0.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.7.0	,,	2.5.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.5
Timor	,,	5.5.0	,,	8.5.0
Malabar	,,	13.0.0	,,	19.0.0
Window Glass—				
Large	per box	2.7.0	,,	2.5.0
Small	,,	......	,,	......
Kerosene—Devoe's	per case	1.1.9	,,	......
Flint Stones	per picul	0.4.8	,,	......
Cotton—Shanghai	,,	10.2.0	,,	11.2.0
Compook	,,	10.0.0	,,	11.0.0
Rice—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Chinkiang............................	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.7.0
Hides—Cow	per picul	13.5.0	,,	......

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 22ND JULY, 1882.

Imported	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests	Weight.	Chests.	Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	57½	57.50	652	782.40	110	132.00	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	6	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	..	..
Total..........	63½	63.50	659	790.80	110	132.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	19½	19.50	148	177.60	74	88.80	6	6.00

Re-Exported from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa..	210	210.00	64	64.00	33	33.00	39	39.00	33	33.00	36½	36.50
Patna........	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	35	42.00	..	..	11	13.20
Benares	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	3	3.00	..	..	1	1.00	1	1.00	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	216	216.60	64	64.00	34	34.00	75	82.00	33	33.00	47½	49.70

Description.	Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wênchow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Ch.	Wg. Pls.
Malwa..	9	9.00	66½	66.50	..	..	10	10.00	..	..	501	501.00
Patna........	..	..	28	33.60	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	76	91.20
Benares	..	..	18	21.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10.00	15	15.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	9	9.00	112½	121.70	1	1.20	10	10.00	10	10.00	612	631.20

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

28TH JULY, 1882.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Rosetta* takes about bales 150 of SILK and about 800 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 1⅞d.; Sight, 5s. 2⅛d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; 6 months' sight, nominal; Credits, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2¾d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 3d.; Bills with Documents, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2⅞d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 3⅛d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.61, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.65. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 308½. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 308½. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 27. Mexican Dollars, 72.90. Gold Bars, 98 touch, T193.50. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Telegraphic communication with Hongkong was restored on the 23rd. On the 24th shares changed hands at 122% prem. and exchange 73. On the 26th it became known that the Directors had agreed to recommend to the shareholders the issue of 2,000 new shares, which if accepted by them would raise the capital to 7,500,000 and the reserve to 5,000,000. This news caused a strong demand for shares, and business was done at 125% prem. for 31st current, and at 128% and exchange 73 for cash. The political news received the same evening checked business. The market is now quiet but firm.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—Shares were placed at par.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—The accounts for the year to 30th April last have been published. The meeting of shareholders will be held on the 31st current. The net premia received amounted to $583,738.00, against $521,431.61 collected during the previous year. The Working Account shews a balance of $316,392.01 at credit. The Directors recommend this sum to be divided as follows:—

A dividend of 22% to Shareholders	$ 66,000.00
A return of 20% on contributions (payable to all contributors of business whether Shareholders or not)	125,000.00
To Reserve Fund	25,000.00
To be carried forward	100,392.01
	$316,392.01

The Reserve Fund will then amount to $500,000.

Yangtsze Insurance Association.—A share changed hands at T860.

Chinese Insurance Co.—A lot of shares was sold at $229.

Canton Insurance Office.—Business is reported at $85. Shares are offering at this rate.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Some shares have been placed at T215.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—No business is reported in this stock. Buyers offer T190, but share are held for T195.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—A few shares changed hands privately at T115. There are sellers at that rate.

Shanghai Ice Association.—Business has been done at T150.

Shanghai Electric Co.—Shares have been sold at T135.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$2,100,000	$63,639.45	31 Dec. 81	* £2	21 Feb. 82	128% premium.
Shipping.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.. ...	......	......	T21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	T100	T100	......	T27,117.66	31 Mar. 82	2 %	6 May 82	100
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	T100	T100	......	‡ T6,726.86	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	60
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	50,000	£10	£7	......	......	......	First year.		1½% premium.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	T1,000	T1,000	......	......	......	First year.		T1,050
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	T500	T500	T5,500.00	T128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2 %	13 Jan. 82	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	T100	T100	.. ...	T299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	13 Jan. 82	90 ex div.
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	T100	T100	T29,000.00	T21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	19 July 82	122½ ex div.
Compagnie du Gaz	500	T100	T100	T12,226.42	T70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	150 nominal.
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	$500	$500,000.00	$100,392.01	30 Apl. 82	22 %	31 July 82	1,575
North-China Ins. Co.,	1,000	T2,000	T600	T312,600.00	T257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	T75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	$2,500	$500	$356,491.84	$477,688.58	30 June 81	$152	12 May 82	1,625 ex div.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	T350	T350	T502,157.57	T18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6 %	13 July 82	860 ex div.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 3 %	8 July 82	229
Canton Insurance Office ...	10,000	$250	$50	......	......	......	First year.		85
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$823,842.00	$263,403.72	31 Dec. 81	$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	1,000
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	$500	$100	$493,632.24	$144,888.91	31 Dec. 81	† 18 %	1 Mar. 82	332½
Wharfs.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,150	T100	T100	T21,112	T2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	9 Mar. 82	215
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company...	240	T250	T250	......	... ..	......	* 8 %	17 May 82	T255
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	1,750	T100	T100	......	......	......	First year.		T110
Mining.									
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	$100	$100	......	......	......	First year.		$450 nominal.
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	$100	$50	.....	......	......	First year.		$80
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	T200	T200	......	......	......	First year.		T195
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	T100	T100	......	......	......	First year.		T115
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	5,000	£20	£20	......	......	.....	First year.		£37.10
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	T100	T100	......	......	......	First year.		T125
Shanghai Ice Association	202	T160	T160	......	......	......	First year.		T150
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	T100	T100	......	......	......	First year.		T135

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	T 42,800.00	T 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	T104 nom.
Do. 1878	T 24,000.00	T 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	T105 ,,
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	T 17,000.00	T 25.00	,,	30th June.	T 20 ,,
Do. Preference do.	T 5,362.50	T 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	T 20 ,,
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ ,,
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 ,,
Do. do. 1878	T 1,949,500	T 500	8 %	April and October.	T512½ ,,
Do. do. 1881	T 4,384,000	T 500	8 %	December and June.	T522½

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit.

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tf 26

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 20	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	July 19	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 20	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow	... 18	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Foochow	Br str	533	Clegg	Swatow and Amoy	... 16	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Nagoya Maru	Jap str	1054	Walker	Japan	... —	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 20	Carlos	Ger str	762	Haeslop	Swatow	.. 16	Sugar	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Electra	Ger str	1161	Böhme	Hongkong, &c.	May 19	General	Siemssen and Co
... 20	Trait d'Union	Fr bq	355	Ranouf	Singapore	June —	Wood	Schönhard and Co
... 21	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	July 20	General	Butterfield and Swire

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ARRIVALS—*Continued.*

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 21	Bellorophon	Br str	1396	Freeman	Liverpool, &c		General	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Tientsin	July 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 21	Kang-chi	Chi str	688	Marsden	Foochow	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Hedvig	Br bq	375	Davey	Nagasaki	... —	do	Nils Moller
... 21	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Hwaiyuen	Chi str	762	Wilson	Hongkong	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1075	Pratt	Ningpo	... 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Chefoo	Br str	684	Wyles	Swatow	... 18	Sugar	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	Swatow	... 18	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Brutus	Ger str	460	Voege	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coals	M. B. Kaeshia
... 22	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow	... 20	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy & Swatow	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Wenchow	Br str	560	Deville	Swatow	... 19	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	... 21	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	W. C. de Vries	Br str	475	Smith	Hankow	... —	do	G. McBain
... 23	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Drage	Tientsin	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Courier	Br bq	320	Bartlett	Nagasaki	... —	Coals, &c.	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 23	Alice Muir	Br bq	480	Henry	Albany, S.A.		Sandalwood	Forrester, Lavers and Co
... 23	Siblas	Fr bq	322	Huet	Marceilles		General	Iveson & Co
... 23	Crimea	Br bq	478	Smith	Singapore		do	C. T. Wong and Co
... 23	Kaiser	Ger sh	1240	Mineman	New York	May 15	Kerosene	C. & J. Trading Co
... 24	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	July 21	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Taiwo	Br str	718	Webster	Hankow	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Hongkong	Br str	958	Fryer	Hongkong	... 21	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Appin	Br str	394	Bendall	Foochow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Yehsin	Chi str	754	Deegan	Tientsin	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Hae-an	Chi str	710	Dircksen	Tientsin	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Thibet	Br str	1671	Thompson	Hongkong, &c.	... 22	Mails, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 25	Tyne	Br str	434	Hazard	Nagasaki	... 23	Coals	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 25	Malleville	Am sh	924	Harlow	Sydney	May 25	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Blackhalls	Br str	723	Grainger	Nagasaki	July 24	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	... 25	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Oscar Mooyer	Ger bq	382	Johannsen	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 26	Mei-foo	Chi str	1284	Peterson	Hongkong	... 22	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Chang	Hankow	... 23	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Evon Beaulieu	Ger bq	335	Oetling	Nagasaki	... —	do	Eduard Schellhass & Co

DEPARTURES
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
July 20	Asia	Dan str	879	Djörup	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 20	Evangeline	Br bq	345	Bell	Nagasaki	do	Fung Hing Hong
... 20	Pearl	Am bq	536	Howes	Nagasaki	do	Arnhold, Karberg and Co
... 20	Anton	Ger str	395	Schrader	Nagasaki	do	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 20	Oceania	Br bq	320	Norquay	Newchwang	Sundries	Adamson, Bell and Co
.. 20	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 20	Swatow	Br str	530	Glasson	T'tsin & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Cotter	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaishia
... 21	Fooksang	Br str	990	Davies	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 21	Hae-ting	Chi str	640	Lancaster	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Anglo-Indian	Br bq	444	Graham	Nagasaki	Kerosine Oil	Drysdale, Ringer & Co
... 22	Yang-Tsé	Fr str	2422	Lormier	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 22	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Lunt	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Fungshun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Europe	Br str	528	Irvine	Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Carlos	Ger str	762	Haeslop	C'foo & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Kang-chi	Chi str	688	Marsden	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Foochow	Br str	533	Clegg	Amoy and Swatow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Ningpo	Br str	761	Cass	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Toonan	Chi str	1261	Croad	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Oaklands	Br str	710	Payne	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Hanyang	Br str	404	Fox	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	G. McBain
... 23	Hankow	Br str	2332	Symington	Londoa	do	Siemssen and Co
... 24	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Brutus	Ger str	460	Voege	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 25	Francisca	Ger bq	368	Buck	Chefoo	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	St. Lawrence	Br bq	1072	Webb	Burrard's Inlet	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 25	Benlarig	Br str	1481	Potter	N. York v. F'ch & Amoy	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 25	Chefoo	Br str	684	Wyles	T'tsin & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Kiangteen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Sea Swallow	Br bq	332	Way	Nagasaki	do	J. J. Buchheister
... 26	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow & Ports	do	G. McBain
... 26	Stentor	Br str	1304	Kirkpatriek	London v. F'chow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Hwaiyuen	Chi str	762	Wilson	Hiogo & Yokohama	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Yehsin	Chi str	754	Deegan	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Nagoya Maru	Jap str	1914	Walker	N'saki, Hiogo, &c	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co

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